The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2602. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hopelessness of an Organization—The Cabinet Difficulty—Mexican News at the Mexican Legation—The Protest of Miramon—Volunteers for the Liberal Cause—Overland Mail to California—Examination of Brown's Secretary of State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

A number of Caucusses have been held to-day by the several factions and parties, with a view to bringing about an organization of Congress during the present week. The Democrats have determined to vote for Hon. WM. N. H. SMITH, of North Carolina, as their next candidate. Mr. SMITH is an Old-Line Whig, but has been acting with the South Americans. He was never a member of the Know-Nothing order. Several Americans who have not voted before out of their own party, declare, this evening, their purpose to unite with the Democrats. The Republicans, after consultation, have again determined to adhere to Mr. SHERMAN. The Anti-Lecomptonites remain as they were. Thus it will be seen that the prospect for an organization does not brighten.

Several Republicans express a willingness to adjourn over several weeks, believing that such an adjournment would have a happy influence on the contending parties and lead to the election of a Speaker; but such adjournment cannot be had, as it would require joint resolution, and to pass such a resolution would be out of order—the first business in order, under the Constitution, being the choice of a Speaker.

Judge BLACK's reply to Senator DOUGLAS is now for sale. A list was presented to Secretary CASS, with the request that he would subscribe for some, but he replied, "No, Sir, no. A heresy, a contradiction of my whole political life. No, Sir, none for me." Several of the other Cabinet officers subscribed liberally.

Dispatches received here create a doubt whether the Paris Congress will be called together. The change in the French Cabinet, it is believed, will lead to the recall of GABRIAC from Mexico, and the recognition of the Liberal Government by NAPOLEON. GABRIAC was maintained in his place through certain female influence, which has now been removed.

Q.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

Numbers of leading men are arriving from all parts of the country, to hear Senator DOUGLAS, who commences speaking to-morrow, at 1½ P.M. All the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature and Senate will be in attendance. Mr. DOUGLAS will contend, in opposition to the President, that the Constitution guarantees protection to every State; and will advocate that a conspiracy in one State to invade or abolish the rights, property, or institutions of another, shall be punishable as a penitentiary offence. His speech will, in effect, be the argument for a bill to repress the "irrepressible conflict."

The difficulties in the Cabinet are twofold; the first with Postmaster-General HOLT, who refuses to hold office unless liberty is given him to remove ISAAC COOK from the Chicago Post-office; the second is with the Secretary of War, who insists on ordering off to Florida Capt. MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS, now engaged on the aqueduct here. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Senator TOOMBS resist this, and the President takes part with them. Mr. FLOYD seems resolved, however, to have his own way.

M.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

RICHARD REALF, who reached Washington on Thursday night, with Doorkeeper JONES, of the Senate, was this morning examined by the Harper's Ferry Special Committee. He is reported as highly educated.

Arrangements have been made for executing the Senate and Executive Printing at RIVES' *Globe* Office.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

Official dispatches have been received from Vera Cruz, confirming the newspaper accounts of victories for the Liberals.

The advices received there from England, favorable to the recognition of the Juarez Government, which is expected soon to take place, have, together with President BUCHANAN's recommendation relative to Mexican affairs, heightened the hopes of the Liberals of complete success, and produced a corresponding depression among the reactionists. The Mexican Cabinet, however, do not think it will become necessary to call for the aid of American troops in the contingency suggested by Mr. BUCHANAN.

A number of military men have written to Washington as to the truth of the report that the Juarez Government has invited volunteers from the United States, but there is no official or any other authority to sustain it, nor would they be accepted without the concurrence of our Government. The armed men who have gone, and others who are preparing to go South, may have other schemes in view, or be in expectation of a call for their services in Mexico.

As the protest of Mr. MCLANE against the Tacubaya massacre met with no response from MIRAMON, so the protest of the latter against the recognition of the Juarez Government will receive no official notice from our own.

The official advices from Vera Cruz mention nothing about the coming of the French and Spanish fleets. Looking to the present unsettled condition of Europe, no interference from that quarter is apprehended. As the report emanated from the French legation, as did the former one, it is looked upon here as a part of the policy of GABRIAC (the French Minister) to encourage the reactionists at the expense of the Liberals.

A curious state of affairs in the City of Mexico is noticed. Formerly only prominent Liberals were in prison there, but now ultra reactionists are similarly punished, owing to their respective political opinions.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to Postmasters in California to transmit overland all letters not marked with the words "by steamer." To or from St. Louis and Memphis by the semi-weekly lines, and New-Orleans by way of San Antonio, which is weekly, the postage is three cents on a single letter, the distances between these points being under three thousand miles.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COOPER—To incorporate the Orange County Milk Association, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are James M. Horton, Henry C. Halsey, James Kennedy, Adrain Holbert, Richard Decker, Smith P. Horton, and three others.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To appropriate $100,000 to aid the People's College.

By Mr. STENGERLAND—To commute the punishment of MARY HARTUNG, now under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend the act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases.

By M. BINGHAM—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the rights and duties of landlords. [This and all similar bills introduced by the Representatives from the Anti-Rent Districts seek to repeal all those portions of the Revised Statutes on which the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals against tenants in Anti-Rent cases were based.]

By Mr. J. M. SMITH—To appropriate eight hundred dollars for a church edifice on the Indian Reservation of Cattaraugus County.

The bill to provide for the assessment and payment of the damages occasioned by the Quarantine incendiaries, was reported favorably.

Mr. JENNINGS reported a bill to continue the act creating the Commission on the claims of the soldiers of 1812.

Mr. ELLSWORTH moved for a report from the Buffalo Savings Banks, of all moneys, if any, deposited there by any parties connected with the U. S. District Court for the Northern District, and whether interest was paid thereon.

Adjourned till Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Matters at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

In the Superior Court this morning, CHARLES H. GOVANUE, for manslaughter, in killing HARRISON FREEBORN, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

A fire early this morning destroyed the building No. 714 Washington-street, occupied by BAKER & PERRY, cabinet, sash and blind manufactory; CHARLES NEWMAN's billiard-room, LOUIS ADAMS' clothing-store, and L. M. WOOD's fish-market. The building was owned by STEPHEN FITZGERALD. Loss $15,000.

European Steamers.

DEPARTURE OF THE VIGO AND THE HUNGARIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Vigo* sailed from this potr to-day with twenty passengers and a full cargo of merchandise.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Hungarian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for Liverpool.

Proposed Conference of Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says that resolutions are to be presented to the Legislature of Louisiana, proposing a conference of Southern States, in relation to commercial non-intercourse with the States of the North.

Death of an Officer in the Revenue Service.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Captain JOSEPH C. NOYES, of the United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, died at Eastport, Maine, on Tuesday, and was buried yesterday. He had been in the revenue service about thirty years.

Arrest on a Charge of False Pretences.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 21.

JOSEPH HYMAN, of the firm of HYMAN & GUNN, commission merchants of this city was arrested today on the charge of obtaining, under false pretences, money and goods to the extent of $10,000.

Shipping on the Coast of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The British brig *Extra* was wrecked off Tonala, Mexico, on the 26th ult., and became a total loss; crew saved. The English brigs *Mina* and *Elizabeth*, and the American brig *Linda*, suffered severely, but were repaired at Minitatlan.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles Seriously Ill.

LOCKPORT, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES has been and still continues seriously ill with an attack of the lungs, at the residence of Gov. HUNT, in Lockport.

Cortinas Again in the Field.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 22.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday last learns from the Galveston *News* that CORTINAS has recrossed the Rio Grande, thirty miles above Brownsville, with 300 men.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* brings Havana advices of the 19th, but no news of importance. Sugar and Exchanges were unchanged.

Virginia Preparing for War.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan. 22.

A bill appropriating $500,000 for a State Armory passed the Legislature on Saturday.

Burning of Flour Mills in Ohio.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Saturday, Jan. 21.

CRAM's flour mills were burnt this morning. Loss $20,000. Insured $10,000.

FROM KANSAS.

The Legislative Difficulty—Its Causes—Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

The Legislature is in session here, while HUGH S. WALSH, Secretary of the Territory, remains at Lecompton, determined to resist the will of the people, as spoken through their representatives in the act of adjournment to Lawrence. Gov. MEDARY is present with WALSH at Lecompton, and refuses to recognize the law-makers as a legitimate body anywhere outside of Lecompton. This throws the machinery out of gear, and the public are watchful to observe what is to follow. Some of the attending facts may be important in this connection. The concurrent resolution to adjourn to Lawrence was vetoed by the Governor, after which it passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses, and they immediately commenced the labor of packing and moving. Some half-a-dozen of the WALSH members still remain at Lecompton, and, by request of the Secretary, meet every day, and go through the farce of an adjournment.

The facts are probably these: WALSH is the big man in the affair. He has been seeking an opportunity the past year to supplant Gov. MEDARY, and send him on that broad road where all Kansas Governors go. The Governor is aware of this, and therefore takes the more caution just now not to displease his master. His private sympathies are believed to be with the Legislature, for the adjournment; but WALSH commands otherwise, and the veto is forthcoming. An excuse must be fished up; so he tells us that a Legislature has no power to adjourn but on extraordinary occasions, such as to avoid war, pestilence or famine. He had not been aware that either prevailed at Lecompton, therefore an adjournment was not warranted; but the members happened to differ with him on the existence of the latter evil. The Governor and WALSH made it their most prominent cause of complaints that the two-thirds vote, which is necessary in such cases, means two-thirds of all the members elected, and not two-thirds of a quorum, or of the number present. On this ground they contended that the adjournment was illegal and void, and WALSH telegraphed immediately to Attorney-General BLACK for his opinion, which has not yet been received. Meanwhile, a few refuse to remove, but stay at the defunct capital.

The flimsy pretext that the adjournment was illegal on the ground that a few members were absent when the two-thirds vote was obtained, is so fully answered by all the prominent writers on Parliamentary law, that it scarcely deserves a candid refutation. But, admitting for argument's sake, that there was an error in the act of adjournment, what right has Secretary WALSH, or Gov. MEDARY, or even Attorney-General BLACK, to decide upon the legality of our laws. The Legislature are the sole judges for the time, and eventually our Courts must decide their force and legitimacy.

The work of legislation is proceeding with as much dispatch as possible. Several bills have been taken to the Governor for his signature, and the messenger was sagaciously requested to "lay them on the table." There they still wait. They become laws without his signature as fast as they lie three days upon his hands without being returned.

RANDOLPH.

The Yacht Wanderer.

THE VESSEL LIBELED BY THE CREW—MR. LAMAR'S DEMAND.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday says:

"The seizure of the slave-yacht *Wanderer* is likely to furnish business for the Courts and officers of the law for some time to come. District-Attorney WOODBURY is still engaged in taking the evidence of the crew as to what was done on board the vessel after she left Savannah.

Evidence will also be taken at that city to show what was done by the owners before the vessel was run away with from that port. It will be many months before all the evidence in the case can be prepared by the Government. The crew of the vessel have libeled her for wages, and she has also been libeled by persons who furnished her with supplies.

These actions depend upon the result of the claim of the Government that the vessel was sent upon a slave voyage. The owner of the vessel, Mr. LAMAR, of Savannah, now lays claim to her, and to strengthen his claim, presents the copy of an indictment in the United States Circuit for the District of Georgia against the late master, for piratically running away with her.

Thursday, in the United States District Court, Judge SPRAGUE appointed B. . CLARK, OSBORNE HOWES, and FOSTER WATERMAN, of this city, appraisers of the *Wanderer*, and if Mr. LAMAR desires, he can have the vessel upon giving bonds to the Government to pay the value at which she may be appraised, in case the vessel is finally condemned. If he declines to take the *Wanderer* at that appraisal, the vessel will be sold by the officers of the Government, in whose custody she now is."

FROM THE PACIFIC.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Interesting from Oregon and British Columbia.

AFFAIRS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MALLOY'S STATION, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to noon of the 30th ult., reached this point this afternoon.

The California news is quite interesting.

Politicians had begun to gather at Sacramento in large numbers preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature on the 2d of January.

Gov. WELLER's last annual message would probably be delivered on the 3d of January, and Mr. LATHAM, the Governor elect, would not be inaugurated until the 8th or 9th.

The approaching Senatorial election was the engrossing topic of conversation. Gov. WELLER and Gen. DENVER were undoubtedly the leading candidates. The friends of Senator GWIN favor Gov. WELLER, as he, being a Northern man, can, after his election, more probably favor Senator GWIN's election in 1861 than could a Southern man. Gov. LATHAM, a Northern man, favors the election of Gen. DENVER, a Southern man, in order to make it necessary that there should be a Northern successor to Senator GWIN. The Legislature stands politically, as follows: Democrats, 93; Anti-Lecomptonites, 8; Republicans, 3; and 1 old line Whig.

The people of Placerville are taking steps to build a railroad from that town to Folsom, to connect there with the Sacramento Valley road.

A fire at Poker's Flat, a town in Sierra County, on the 21st, destroyed property valued at over twenty thousand dollars.

The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the snow as being from three to five feet deep in the inhabited districts on the western side of the mountains. Mining operations were suspended.

The stock in Honey Lake Valley was starving in large numbers. Hay was worth $150 a ton. The number of cattle wintering in the valley east of the mountains is estimated at twenty thousand. In ordinary Winters stock has thrived well there.

The Indians were suffering terribly, and lately were dying from cold and starvation.

The principal occupation of miners, in consequence of the severity of the weather, appeared to be speculating in the mining claims, which were selling all the way from $8,000 to $50,000 each.

It seemed to be the general opinion of those who had made explorations, that a general chain of gold and silver mines existed on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, from the Honey Lake region down to the Colorados.

Two young men who recently went from Sacramento to hunt in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, were murdered by the Maltate Indians. A party of Humboldt people subsequently went out to recover their remains, and while on this duty attacked and killed fourteen of the Indians.

OREGON.

Oregon dates are to the 14th of December.

The *Oregonian* publishes late news from the new Similkamen gold mines, which continued to be of an encouraging character.

The Portland *Advertiser* mentions the arrival at that place of an express agent, who reported that parties had arrived at the Dalles with twenty-five pounds of gold dust from some new mines on Caval River, which are believed to be as far north as the British possessions. The cost of board per day there was eight dollars. Gen. PALMER, of Oregon, was in the region and had made a strike.

Mr. C. H. DAVIDSON, writing from Tellamook County, Oregon, says that the Tellamook Indians are committing depredations on the property of the people in that vicinity, having burned several houses and barns.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

News from Washington Territory is to the 23d of December.

A bill passed the Assembly to remove the seat of Government from Olympia to Vancouver, but it would probably fail in the Council.

A bill had been presented in the Legislature to organize the islands between Caval de Haro and the Strait of Rasareo, as Harney County. This is the disputed territory claimed both by the United States and England.

The storm in Puget Sound and the Straits, on the 4th of December, was one of the most severe ever known. Large stocks of logs fenced in by booms at various saw-mills along the Sound and the connecting inlets, were swept away and lost. The Seabeck mill lost one million feet of logs. The schooner *Harney* was blown on San Juan Island and stove. She was loaded with Government stores for Capt. PICKETT's Company. Her cargo was damaged to the amount of $3,000. Nothing has since been heard of several sloops and schooners trading on the Sound.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia dates were to the 29th ult.

The Victoria newspapers are filled with political discussions, of only local interest.

Extensive preparations were making for the approaching legislative election.

The mining districts were still frozen up, and miners were at a stand-still.

A good deal of building was going on at Victoria, and a large immigration was expected in the Spring.

The British Government had ordered their men away from the island of San Juan, and abandoned the disputed territory until the Governments settle the title.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By speaking the whaler *Onward* at sea, Sandwich Island news is received to the 10th of December.

The whaling bark *Vernon* had been heard from. She had fallen in with whales, after the balance of the fleet had left the Ochotsk sea, and had taken 1,600 bbls. of oil. This completes the list of whalers for the season, all having been heard from.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 30—12 M.

There is more doing since the recent arrivals; but nothing approaching to an active business. Considerable parcels of Rochelle and Cognac brandies have been taken up by the leading dealers at former rates. Coal is unsettled, with a sale of 300 ton of Sidney, from second hands, at a decline of $2 per ton. Candles and Coffee are quiet; stock of the latter, 52,000 lbs. Fifty tons Eleatine Pig Iron sold at $32 ℔ ton. In raw Sugars there is nothing doing; 3,000 bbls. of crushed sold at 11c. Provisions are dull and unchanged, with sales of Mess Pork at $15, and Beef at $13 50 ℔ bbl. Four hundred cases of J. H. and C. Lard, by the *J. W. Paine*, sold at 13c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

We have rain at last. After four weeks' drouth in the middle of the alleged Rainy Season, on the evening of the 23d we got our first dash. Saturday, it held up, but in the night down it poured again, and all through Sunday. To-day, the sun rises clear, but the clouds hint that they are only modest by daylight and that the old Long Island farmer's prayer is about to be answered: "Let it rain nights and Sundays, that the corn be saved, and no time lost for hoeing it out." A little rain, moreover, tells a long story on our streets. The plank crossings keep to the surface, how-much-soever water there may be in the path, for which reason only the actual pedestrian, by treading over-ankle into it when he thinks he walks on dry planking, can appreciate how rainy the brief season has been. The carriage dashing along a planked pavement that looks as clean as a new-swept floor, spatters you from head to foot with yellow mud which the pressure of the wheels forces up from a concealed puddle. Fortunately, however, our streets would be called clean by New-Yorkers, and an hour's sunshine makes them passable.

The Dashaways are a year old on New-Year's Day. They have done a world of good; their meetings still continue crowded, and spicy speeches are generally the order. On a japanned slab attached to the wall of their public hall, are painted in good fair characters the names in full of all who have broken their pledge. This black list numbers to-day 65, of which six are down for a second violation. One of the lapsed is an Ex-Governor of California.

The steamer *John L. Stephens* is just rounding into her wharf with a cargo of passengers that left New-York on the 5th of December, having made the trip in 20¾ days.

We have little news since the last overland mail's departure.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, from Honolulu, on Saturday, we have files of the *Commercial Advertiser* up to 5th December, and the *Polynesian* to the 3d, with a few items of some interest.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The earthquake felt here and at Lahaina appears on Hawaii to have been the most severe ever felt. A correspondent at Kau writes: 'On the night of the 20th we had the hardest shaking here that has probably ever been given to Kona. There were two distinct and heavy shocks.' Another correspondent at Kau says: 'The only item of news is the report brought to-day (Nov. 28) from Kiholo, that a fresh and large stream of lava has, within a day or two, started from the crater of Mauna Loa, and is now running down in a parallel direction with that of February last.'"

The same paper says: "The whaling bark *Ionia*, which cleared from Lahaina on Thursday last for Gallapagos Islands, in passing the entrance of this port, missed stays, and run into Admiralty Reef—or, in other words, was seized by the Marshal at the suit of the agents of the vessel. It seems that the former captain of the vessel died, off Chili, and ordered his first officer to put into Talcahuano, and wait further orders from the owners. But, instead of so doing, the vessel has been cruising about the Pacific, and the owners endeavoring to obtain possession of her." Sales of sperm oil, at 75 cents a gallon, had been made to raise funds for paying the ship's bills.

The remains of the young Prince who, according to the ancient scale of rank, stood highest on the whole group of islands, had arrived at Honolulu from Hawaii,—and special honors were to be paid them

The late Acting British Commissioner and Consul-General, B. T. NICHOLAS, Esq., died on board the ship *Pizarro* on her passage to Bremen.

GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 26, 1859.

Christmas and Santa Claus have engrossed the attention of our people since my last, almost to the entire exclusion of everything else. Nowhere else in the Union are holidays so generally and so heartily celebrated as here; and old folks and young seem to vie with each other in doing honor to the occasion. Notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents on Saturday night, thousands were out in attendance upon the various fetes of Christmas Eve; and to-day, under the same unfavorable circumstances, the holiday goes on with unyielding enthusiasm. On Saturday night, the weather clerk marked the occasion by a thunder storm, in which the lightning played incessantly for some time; and the thunder rolled out several of its jolliest peals. To you at the East, this incident may hardly seem worthy of notice; but to us, who reflect that such an occurrence never transpired in this part of California before, since its occupation by our people,—the thunder peal seemed like the sudden wakening of an old and long-slumbering friend.

Two weeks from to-day, our new Governor—Mr. LATHAM—is to be inaugurated. The Legislature meets on Monday next. As it is a somewhat one-sided body, there will be no trouble in organizing either house. The Senate consists of 33 members, of whom 27 are Democrats, 4 Anti-Lecomptonites, and 2 Republicans. The House has 80 members, of whom one (Mr. TILTON) is a Republican, but his seat is contested; half a dozen, more or less, are Anti-Lecompton; and the remainder regular Administration Democrats. PHILIP MOORE, of Nevada County, will undoubtedly be reëlected Speaker.

The retiring Governor, WELLER, delivered an annual message to the Legislature upon its assembling. In the matter of finances this document will show that the debt of the State, Jan. 1, 1859, was $4,043,485 63—of which $143,485 was unprovided for. The annual interest on the funded debt was $273,000. The Governor will again recommend the assumption and funding of over $100,000 of floating claims against the State, which are undoubted obligations and must be paid. These yet unaudited debts, added to he amount heretofore recognized, but not provided for will leave a debt of some $250,000 which the Legislature is called upon to add to the present funded debt, and will increase its aggregate to $4,150,000. The amount of funds in the Treasury will probably be over $500,000. The finances of the State became somewhat reduced during the last fiscal year, in consequence of the general exodus of miners to Frazer River. The condition of them is somewhat improved. The last assesment of taxable property in the State was $124,000,000. It has since increased, and will probably reach the aggregate of $140,000,000; but though this shall prove to be the case, the rate of taxation is more likely to be raised from 60 to 70 cents on the $100, than to be reduced in consequence of the greater amount of property on which the tax will be levied.

The Governer will also descant upon the mining laws, and recommend a careful revision of them to meet the new relations caused by the great and disproportionate increase of other interests.

The Executive Committee of the Pacific Railroad Convention, sitting here last Fall, have initiated steps for the organization of a Company to construct a railroad from San Francisco around the Bay, *viâ* San Jose to Stockton. The distance between the termini of the proposed work is about 120 miles, and the road would pass through a fine agricultural country. It will eventually be constructed, either by the Company now proposed or by some other.

The Governor has respited JACOB ELYEA, convicted of murder at Stockton, until the 13th of January. He was to have been hanged on Friday last.

Two Russian corvettes of the Pacific squadron—the *Rynda* and *Novick*—leave our port, to-day, for New-York. They are under command of Admiral POPOFF.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The following extract from Consul HARRIS' treaty with Japan is of value, and may not have reached you heretofore:

No tonnage dues shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities:

For the entry of a ship	$15 00
Clearance	7 00
Each permit	1 50
Bill of Health	1 50
Any other document	1 50

TARIFF—CLASS ONE—FREE.

Gold and silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

CLASS TWO—FIVE PER CENT.

All articles used for building purposes, rigging, repairing or fitting out of ships; whaling-gear of all kinds; bread and breadstuffs; living animals of all kinds; timber for building houses; coals, rice, paddy, zinc, lead, steam machinery, tin and raw silk.

CLASS THREE—THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.

All intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

CLASS FOUR.

All articles not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of 20 per cent.

All exports of Japanese production, exported as cargo, five per cent., excepting gold and silver coin and copper in bars.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Whaling Fleet—State of Trade—Guano—The Amoor Regions—Recovery of Secretary Neilson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONOLULU, H. I.; Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

Since my last the whaling fleet has returned to our harbor. Including four vessels arrived at San Francisco there are as follows:

	Ships.	Total Oil, bbls.	Av'ge
From Arctic and Kodiak	82	36 365	443,000
From Ochotsk	113	68,935	610,000
From Sperm Whale grounds	5	1,660	332,000
Total	200	106,960	534,000

This shows a falling off of about a hundred barrels per ship in the average. That is so much off the profits, and the margin was scanty enough previously. In many instances the losses are so great that the ships will be withdrawn entirely from the trade, although at no previous time have they been able to refit here at more favorable rates, owing in part to a considerably increased competition in the ship-chandlery line; and what has been without previous example, whalers' exchange has been at par throughout the season, whereas, formerly, it ranged at a discount of from five to fifteen per cent. Great and constant complaints are made by all kinds of merchants of the depression in trade, and it is freely prognosticated that the city will materially decline in all its interests in consequence of the diminishing whaling fleet and consequent cutting off of the peculiar traffic which has built up and supported the place. But I apprehend that meantime other interests have been growing up of which we do not yet appreciate the full importance, which will now go far to take the place of the old main dependence, and which will constantly increase in value as the capital now invested in business depending on whale-fisheries is eliminated.

The guano business appears to be making satisfactory progress. Fine clipper vessels from San Francisco are frequent visitors here on their way to Jarvis or Baker's islands, to load up with the elements of corn and wheat in Eastern and Middle States land. Meanwhile we from being importers of flour are ready to export it if there was a market. But our nearest neighbor, California, is teeming with her abundance, and seeking an outlet for her wheat, barley and oats. Australia is distant, and advices might not be safe to go upon. Should there be a great war in China, consequent upon the affair at Peiho, we should find there a market for all our breadstuffs. The culture of rice has been commenced here, with promise of large results. Also, of cotton, a good variety of which has been growing spontaneously for the past twenty years. The cultivation of sugar, rice, coffee, cotton and tropical fruits, in our belief, will hereafter be found a better application of capital than the present dependence upon the foreign ships; and for the people, the native race, it would be infinitely better could they be dispersed from the seaports at which they now congregate, leaving the cultivation of their lands and the healthful life of home for the alluring and destructive circumstances which cluster around the city. But of the Hawaiian race, another time. The situation of the Islands, on or near the sailing routes from the Eastern States and England to California, Oregon and Vancouver, Japan, China and the Amoor River country, and from California to the last three mentioned, indicate Honolulu for a great commercial *entrepôt*, a central station, from the warehouses of which might be supplied all the above named markets as the demand was. And their exports might here find opportunity for exchange and transhipment to Europe and Eastern, Western and North and South America. The rates of transit duty are but nominal, and it will be the policy of this Government, or of any power into whose possession the Islands may hereafter come, to keep it such, and by every facility to make this city as well a commercial emporium for the marts of the Pacific world as a recruiting station for the navies of all the Powers, and a central distributing mail station for all the countries bordering on the North Pacific, and for Australia and the Southern Islands, when the trans-continental railroad shall have made *viâ* California the shortest route from England to Australia, New-Zealand, &c.

I mentioned above the Amoor River country as a territory to be commercially important. Notwithstanding the temporary disappointment experienced by the discovery that the mouth of the great river which was to be the Mississippi of a magnificent Asiatic valley was, for six months of the year, totally shut up by ice, and that approach to it in the Summer must be made through more than one hundred miles of blind and dangerous groping through shoal passages, where the channel was perpetually shifting, and covered with the heaviest fogs, we believe that there will soon be presented here a large opening for all the manufactures of England and the United States. The colony of Nicolavaisk is to be removed from its present site near the mouth of the Amoor to one of the bays on the coast of the Gulf of Tartary, below the tract of dangerous navigation, and open the year round. We learn from a gentleman just returned from that region, and fully conversant with the subject, having had the best opportunities for observation, that Russian officers have been sent down to examine and take possession of the most eligible sites and bays toward the Corea country. Some of these are the finest of natural harbors, in which, as our informant told us, a vessel could safely tie up to the trees. So the new settlement will be removed, the machine shops and the whole *matériel* of the present town. It will be observed by looking at the map, that the Amoor River runs nearly paralel with the coast from the South, and that one of its tributaries approaches still nearer the coast. From the new settlement a railroad will connect with the Ousouri, and the steamers descending the Amoor, which, in its southern course, is much sooner freed from ice, to the junction, will then ascend the Ousouri to the intersection with the railroad. The Amoor River ramifies itself over an immense territory; one of its affluents runs within three days' journey of Peking; others can be connected by a short land portage with the water routes to Russia and Europe. It is a country more richly endowed than perhaps any other with varieties of mines. Besides coal and iron, there is lead, platinum, gold, silver and tin.

It has a population of more than twenty millions—not like the Japanese, skillful to manufacture their own fabrics and utensils, but depending upon foreign assistance, exchanging their crude materials for our wrought articles. The great markets of Central Asia will be open to us, and more easily accessible to us from the West than to Russia and Germany from the East. We should find the Russian Government most friendly to Americans. She apprehends in us no rival for empire in Asia. It cannot be thought visionary, upon such information, to anticipate an important trade with this region hereafter, when time shall have developed the wants of the population and the advantages of an interchange of commodities.

Mr. NEILSON, the Secretary of the King, who was shot by his royal master about two months since, still lingers. The hope of his ultimate recovery is a fluctuating one. It is not likely that he will. The King appears truly to regret his rash act.

Yours, &c., KALE.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas F. Gordon, formerly a member of the Philadelphia bar, and author of a number of valuable legal and historical works, died at Beverly, N. J., Jan. 17, aged 73. Among his published works were—*A Digest of the Laws of the United States; History of Pennsylvania, from its discovery to 1776; History of New-Jersey, from its discovery to 1789; History of America; Cabinet of American History; History of Ancient Mexico; Gazetteer of New-Jersey*, and the *Gazetteer of New-York.*

Mr. Thomas Marcy, one of the early settlers of the Western Reserve, died at Freedom, Portage County, Ohio, on the 12th January, aged 90 years lacking one month. He removed to Ohio from Otis, Berkshire County, Mass., and traveled the ground from Massachusetts to Ohio thirty-four times with his own team.

Capt. Jos. C. Noyes, of United States revenue cutter *Jackson*, died at Eastport, Me., Jan. 17. He was one of the oldest officers in the revenue service, having served some thirty years.

Mr. Andrew Scott, a well-known Philadelphia printer, died in that city Jan. 20. He was the proprietor of *Scott's Weekly Paper.*

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Howitt, in a note to the editor of the London *Star*, recommends all "who are desirous of listening to the very highest style of eloquence—eloquence embodying the greatest and noblest truths—to take the opportunity of hearing Rev. T. L. Harris, one of the greatest sacred orators that has ever appeared, and one whom all those who are engaged in attempting to elevate and Christianize the age ought to hear." Mr. Harris, he adds, is the medium of several volumes of poetry, *The Lyric of the Golden Age, The Lay of the Morning Land*, &c., than which there has been nothing finer since the days of Milton. This name will be recognized by New-Yorkers as that of a clergyman who created no very profound sensation during his ministration here.

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee was announced to lecture in Bradford, (C. W.,) on the 13th inst. The Orangemen of the vicinity, who are bitterly opposed to him, made decided demonstrations toward treating him roughly, gathering together in large numbers from the neighboring towns, and posting themselves through the streets of Bradford so as to assail him when he left the railroad cars to go to his hotel. Fortunately Mr. McGee was informed of the movement, and postponed his lecture until some more convenient season.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* says that Dr. John Doy, of Kansas, who was kidnapped by a band of Missouri ruffians, and, after an imprisonment of six months, delivered from the jail at St. Joseph by a band of resolute men, full of the spirit of John Brown, is now in this city, preparing to publish a narrative of his experiences while in the hands of his ruffian captors and during the struggle to prevent the establishment of Slavery in Kansas.

Gen. Cass has just presented to the City of Detroit one site for a public park and another for a fountain and watering-place, provided the Common Council will devote the land which he gives exclusively to the purposes designated.

The Queen will open Parliament in person at its approaching session.

The health of Mr. Richard Cobden was improving at last accounts.

THE INQUEST AT LAWRENCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SURVIVING FAMILIES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 21.

At the inquest, to-day, Capt. BIGELOW, the engineer, was reëxamined in reference to the iron pillars and mortar work of the building. His testimony was mainly corroborative of that previously given.

H. D. CLEMENT testified about the foundation of the mill, which he considered substantial.

Thomas Dolliver testified—I have examined the foundation of the mill since the falling of the building; saw nothing to give me reason to doubt the thoroughness of the work; saw several bad pillars; found the one exhibited north of the centre; I broke a good many and found blow-holes; saw none that could have been detected by their outside appearance; found them nearly all broken; when the pillars were brought here from Boston, I helped to carry them in; think we broke one; don't know whether it was defective; after that I cautioned the men to be careful in handling them, not because they were poor pillars, however; at the ruins we found many pillars that were broken, of unequal thickness.

Adjourned to Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

AID TO THE SURVIVORS.

Mr. JOHN H. WATSON, No. 106 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations this day, Jan. 21, 1860, for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.:

Formerly ackn'ged	$3,944	Cash	$5
Miss C. Goff	100	Cash	5
Cash	25	Mead, Belcher & Titus	10
Bracley & Howe	25	Muirhead & Clark	10
Hardt & Co.	25	Wells & Christie	10
Cash	10	Conkling & Co.	10
W. P. P.	2	Arguns & Co.	6
L. D.	2	A. & H. Brown & Co.	10
J. C.	1	W. H. Livingston & Co.	10
Cash	5	Mead, Stowell & Co.	10
Cash	10	Chapel, Backer & Dowley	5
Kinsley, Slout & Kellogg	15	Horace N. Seaver	10
C. Cosgrove	25	N. A. Knapp	25
F. B. & F.	5	Hubbard & Gillett	5
Michael Gibney	20	Kirtland, North & Platt	5
Received through W. B. Northrup, Esq.:		Edgar, Farmer & Co.	10
Groves, Northrup & Taylor	10	Donations through S. M. Van Santvoord:	
A. P. Ransom	5	G. W. Griswold	1
Comels, Bros. & Co.	5	Quackenbush & Co.	5
Morgan, Quackenbush & Co.	5	Place & Young	5
Bigelow & Hoagland	5	Geo. L. Williams	3
Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury	20	Cash	3
Cash	5	Cash	1
Cash	5	Cash	1
		David Martin	3
		De Forest, Armstong & Co.	50
Total			$4,471

The Lawrence Catastrophe and the Death of Macaulay.

REMARKS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT repeated his oration on "Franklin" before the Boston Typographical Society on Tuesday evening, prefacing his address with the following remarks on the calamity at Lawrence and the death of MACAULAY:

"I shall do injustice to the audience before which I have the honor to appear and to myself, if I could begin to address you on any subject, without first giving utterance, on your behalf and my own, to the feelings of amazement and grief, caused by the recent calamity at Lawrence. While our first emotions are those of unavailing sorrow, at the sacrifice of life, (terrific in amount, and doubly so for the cruel agonies with which in many cases it must have been accompanied,) and of Christian sympathy with suffering survivors and bereaved friends, it is our duty to cherish a sentiment of devout thankfulness to the Gracious Providence, by which limits were placed to the work of destruction, and hundreds were snatched from the very jaws of death. Nor can we fail to take a melancholy pleasure in reflecting that the indescribable horrors of the scene were relieved by displays of Christian resignation and saint like heroism, in the humbler walks of life, not to be surpassed in the history of our race. The poor child, who, cheerful and unselfish, refused to be rescued till Mr. NASH was saved, and who was crushed before her turn came—the little girl, who, when she perceived that her own escape was impossible, held out her due bill to her more fortunate companion, amidst the scorching flames, saying, "You will be saved—I shall not; carry this to my poor father,"—needed no further preparation for the company of the angels, to which, like the prophet of old, they were caught up in a chariot of fire. Nor will you blame me if, in connection with this calamity at our door, I allude to the melancholy tidings which have just reached us from abroad, of the death of the most brilliant writer of our own or of any age; whose works for thirty years have been the wonder and the delight of all who read the English language, beneath the circuit of the sun; an author who, as it seems to me, more than any other, ancient or modern, was clothed with the magic power of recreating the dead past, and giving to the men and things of other times the form and color of an actual reviving presence; a writer eminent not among ordinary associates but unsurpassed if not unequaled in a company of historians—several of them our honored countrymen—two of them with himself mournfully signaling the year that has just closed; any one of whom would have conferred sufficient honor on the age in which he lived. That in the intensity with which he threw himself into the scenes described by him, and took part, so to say, in the great contentions of the times, he never fell into an error of judgment, or made a false estimate of character, need not be maintained; one such has been keenly felt in this country. An honest and a fearless thinker and writer, he could not avoid collision of opinion and feeling with those who differed from him. But his errors were spots on the noontide sun. Better than this, in Lord MACAULAY (truly a nobleman by Heaven's patent) the writer was less admirable than the man; the splendor of his page was excelled, if possible, by the brilliancy of his conversation and the charm of his personal intercourse. All the world admired his gorgeous imagination, the magnificence of his diction, his miraculous range of memory, which grasped the literature of every language and every age, and held all its stores of illustration prompt at command; but those who knew him loved him, for the unaffected meekness with which he bore his transcendent honors, the sunny cheerfulness of his disposition, the generous warmth of his heart."

UNITED STATES PENSIONS ABROAD.—The Washington *Star* says: In consequence of the Mexican and Indian wars of the United States, there are necessarily a number of widows and orphans who are enjoying abroad the small pittance granted to those whose husbands and fathers were slain in the service of the United States. However generous the allowance in spirit, still it is very small and insufficient for the support of the recipients, ($42 per annum in the case of a private soldier,) and Congress has, in raising the grade of pay of the army, overlooked to raise the grade of this half-pay to widows and orphans to the new standard even. On these small amounts the heavy Consular fees for authenticating the semi-annual vouchers were another disproportionate drawback, and made the Government appear in the light of one who discounts his own bounties. This subject having been properly represented to the Department of State, the following very creditable action has been had:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1860.

Alfred Schücking, Esq., Washington:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communications touching the alleged unnecessary expenses to which pensioners of the United States residing in foreign countries are subjected in obtaining certificates of authentication, and to inform you that the attention of the Secretary of the Interior has been called to the subject. Instructions have also been sent to several of the United States Consuls in Europe, with a view to the reduction of such expenses.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN APPLETON, Assistant-Secretary.

THE DERELICT MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "JOHN E. FRYE, of Bolton, Senator from the East Worcester District, has resigned his seat at the Board. Mr. FRYE is a shoe manufacturer, and this, we believe, was his first term in the Senate. The resignation was probably brought about in consequence of allegations that he had forged notes, negotiated in this city to the extent of $3,500 or more. One of the names forged is stated to be that of Mr. GEORGE A. MANSFIELD, shoe dealer of this city. The amount is stated by some to reach $5,000. It is stated that Mr. FRYE contemplated the payment of these notes promptly at maturity, but that in consequence of neglect or political preoccupation, one was allowed to go to protest, when unexpected developments were made in the matter. In this case a bad memory was attended with disastrous results. The Worcester *Spy* says that his personal friends were astonished at the announcement. On Tuesday, after the facts came out, his colleagues had a long conference in the Senate Chamber, when he agreed to resign his seat. It is a sad case, and quite contrary to the general estimate of Mr. FRYE's character.

THE OPPOSITION MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE ON THE CRISIS.—At a meeting of the Opposition members of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly deprecate the wild spirit of madness and confusion which seems to rule in the Congress now assembled at Washington; that in our deliberate judgment, the preservation of the national credit, the honor of the national Government, and the security of the national peace, require that this reign of anarchy and turbulence should cease, and that a Speaker should at once be elected by the concurrent voices of those who desire to see justice done to all sections of the country, and we believe that this can and ought to be done if the spirit of party has not overthrown entirely the spirit of patriotism.

OUR CITY CHARITIES.

The New-York House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

The subject of Reformatory Education, and of the best methods of conducting it, is one of such importance, and involves the future prosperity and security of our large cities to such an extent, that we deem no apology necessary for presenting to our readers a short history of the House of Refuge, a brief description of its present management, and some suggestions as to the means of increasing its efficiency in the reformation of juvenile offenders.

The New-York House of Refuge is the oldest reformatory in this country, and certainly one of the oldest, which has been, throughout, conducted upon the congregated plan, in the world. It is also confessedly one of the best, its managers having been, from the first, among our most judicious and philanthropic citizens, and having devoted careful and continuous attention to its management. Nor has it lacked pecuniary assistance to any needed extent. Its site is an admirable one, and its buildings the result of careful and critical research as to the best plans for supplying the needs of such an institution. Here, then, if anywhere, we have a model school on the congregated plan, and we may expect to find all that that system can accomplish for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Whether it has, in the past, done all which it might have done for them, we cannot say; it has had obstacles to contend against which are now happily removed; but that it has accomplished a vast amount of good cannot be doubted.

The New-York House of Refuge was incorporated in 1824, and opened Jan. 1, 1825. There had existed in New-York, since 1818, a "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime," and several concurrent circumstances had led some of its most active members, and particularly JOHN GRISCOM, ISAAC COLLINS, JAMES W. GERARD and HUGH MAXWELL, to take an interest in the condition of juvenile delinquents, who, at that time, when convicted of petty crimes, were confined with older and more hardened criminals, and when discharged from prison were found to be adepts in vice. Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, at that time a young but eminent member of the New-York bar, having been led to investigate the subject by an incident occurring in his professional career, prepared a report for the Society, on juvenile delinquency, suggesting a House of Refuge; this report was read before a large audience, at the City Assembly Rooms, on the 7th of February, 1823, and led to further action. Subscriptions were made, a charter obtained the next year, and a grant made by the Corporation of a portion of what is now Madison-square, then occupied by a United States Arsenal, which, by arrangement with the United States Government, was transfered to the managers of the newly-incorporated House of Refuge, and with the proceeds of the subscription, by that time amounting to about $20,000, fitted up for the reception of juvenile offenders. The corporators mentioned in the act of incorporation were nearly or quite all members of the "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism and Crime," which changed its name to "The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," and took the House of Refuge under its charge. The Corporators were, Cadwallader D. Colden, then Mayor of this City; John Griscom, John Duer, Jonathan M. Wainwright, Isaac Collins, Thomas Eddy, Ansel W. Ives, John T. Irving, John E. Hyde, Cornelius Dubois, James W. Gerard, Joseph Curtis, John Stearns, Ralph Olmstead, Robert F. Mott, Stephen Allen, Henry J. Wyckoff, Samuel Cowdrey, John Targee, Arthur Burtis, Joseph Grinnell, Hugh Maxwell, Henry Mead, Peter A. Jay, Gilbert Coutant, Cornelius R. Duffie and James Lovett. It would not have been easy, at that period, to find 27 other names which would have embodied so fully the confidence and regard of the citizens of New-York. On the 1st of January, 1825, Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS, one of the Corporators, who had been chosen Superintendent, opened the House of Refuge, with three boys and six girls. In April following, the Legislature made them a grant of $2,000 a year, for five years. The number of children rapidly increased, and it became evident to the Managers, that the increase came mainly from three sources, viz.: from the children of poor and often vicious emigrants; from the intemperance of parents, and the frequent want, misery and ignorance of their children; and from the existence of theatres, circuses, &c., whose amusements offered such temptations to children as to lead them often to petty acts of dishonesty to obtain the means of gratifying their taste for such performances. The knowledge of these facts prompted the Managers to seek for the means of sustaining their institution from the sources which thus supplied them with inmates; and accordingly, they memorialized the Legislature to grant them $8.000 per annum from the Hospital or Passenger fund, (which was derived from the *per capita* tax on immigrants, collected from the immigrant ships,) and obtained their request. They next asked for and received from the City authorities, an appropriation of $10,000 from the Excise Fund, arising from the licenses for the sale of liquors, and for the requirement of a license varying from $250 to $500 from each theatre, circus or other place of amusement. In lieu of the first two they now receive from the State an appropriation of $40 per head for their average number of inmates, and from the City the sum of $8,000 per annum. The licenses of theatres, circuses, &c., amounted the last year to about $5,800.

In 1826 Mr. CURTIS resigned, and was succeeded by NATHANIEL C. HART, who continued in the Superintendency till 1837, when DAVID TERRY, Jr., previously his assistant, took charge of the Institution. In 1839, owing to the changes which were making in the arrangement of the streets, and the want of convenient accommodations, the House of Refuge was removed to new and more commodious quarters, at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. Here the number of its inmates increased rapidly, and though, soon after their removal, one of their edifices was burned, being set on fire by one of the boys, another building was soon fitted up for them. In 1844, Mr. TERRY resigned, and Mr. SAMUEL S. WOOD, the present efficient Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge at Rochester, was appointed his successor. In 1848, the Board made application for a portion of the School Money from the Board of Education, and received it. They received the past year nearly $5,500 from this source. In 1849, Mr. WOOD was transferred to the Western House of Refuge, and Mr. JOHN W. KETCHAM, the present Superintendent, elected as his successor.

In 1852, the rapid growth of the City compelled another, and, as the managers hoped, a final change of location. They accordingly obtained a tract of between thirty and forty acres on the southern portion of Randall's Island, East River, and having disposed of their site on Twenty-third-street for $170,000, and received from the State appropriations amounting in all to $175,000, and some grants and legacies from other sources, they proceeded to the erection of buildings which should be sufficient to accommodate about 750 inmates, and should be capable of such additions, in accordance with the original plan, as should make them adequate for the reception of 1,200 or 1,300. The boys' house, with two of the four wings contemplated in the plan, was first erected, and the inmates removed thither in the Autumn of 1854. It is an imposing edifice, having a main building, 80 by 100 feet, 3½ stories high, with two wings, each 255 feet in length, making an entire front of 590 feet. The main building, and the terminal buildings at the end of the wings, are each crowned with a dome—which contains a large water-tank. The cost of this building, with the previous preparation of the ground, sea-wall, shops, inclosing wall, (22 feet high and 2 feet thick,) and furniture, was about $300,000, and the subsequent expenditures in further preparing the grounds, building division walls, &c., for the female department, had made the cost, up to May, 1857, $330,000. Since that time, the female department, 250 feet in length, and corresponding in height and depth to the boys' building, has been erected at a cost of about $100,000 more, making the whole expenditure in the neighborhood of $430,000. In three or four years more at furthest, one or both of the additional wings for the boys' department, must be erected, and this is indeed desirable now, in order to effect a more thorough classification, or rather to give efficiency to a classification already existing.

The female department, just completed, will probably be opened during the present month.

Having thus briefly sketched the important events of the past history of the House of Refuge, let us proceed to inquire into its present condition, its industrial system, its regimen, government, rewards and punishments, and the measure and character of the intellectual and moral instruction there imparted.

The present number of inmates is about 560, of whom 75 or 80 are girls, and the remainder boys. The ages of admission are from 8 to 17 years. The boys are divided into two sections, called the north and south divisions. The *north division*, consisting of the boys of more vicious character, and who would be most likely to contaminate those with whom they might associate, rise at 6½ o'clock in Winter, 6 in March and October, and 5½ during the Summer months; and have half-an-hour's schooling in Winter, and an hour in Summer, before breakfast. Half-an-hour is allowed for breakfast, and an hour for dinner; and these boys are kept at work seven hours in Winter, and eight in Summer, having, however, the intermission of the dinner-hour. At 4 in Winter, and 4½ in Summer, they are summoned to supper, after which, till 8 o'clock, they are in the school-room. At 8 o'clock they go to bed. The south division, composed mostly of younger and better boys, rise at the same hour, but have half-an-hour in Winter, and an hour in Summer, before breakfast; and an hour after breakfast, for school, and do not go to work till 9 o'clock. These boys labor only six hours a day, through the year, and have four and a half hours of school instruction, while the north division have only three and a half in Summer, and four in Winter. The south division have also longer time for meals, recreation, &c.

The work for the South division is shoe-making, chair-seating, tailoring and cap-making, (for the institution,) and such labor on the grounds as they may be capable of performing. The North division make chair-frames and seats, and wire-work, sieves, rat-traps, &c., &c. A few of them are also employed on the grounds. The shoe-making, chair-making and wire-work are all performed under contract. The work, after the boys have become accustomed to it, is done by the piece, for the most part, and an active boy can often accomplish his task considerably within the allotted working hours, and is then at liberty (of course under proper supervision) to play, read, or study. The girls are employed in washing, cooking and housework generally, and in the manufacture of clothing and bedding, for themselves and the boys. Their school-hours are the same as the boys.

The instruction in the schools is confined to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and geography, with occasional exercises in vocal music. There are five teachers, three gentlemen and two ladies in the boys' department; and two female teachers in the girls' department. The practice of deferring the greater part of the teaching to the close of the day, when the children are physically wearied and incapable of vigorous mental action, seems to us objectionable. An hour of study in the morning would be worth more to them than two hours in the evening—and it might be accomplished, without disadvantage, by calling them up an hour earlier. The special religious instruction is confined to the Sabbath, and is conducted by the Chaplain and the head teacher. Two sermons are delivered, and there are also two sessions of the Sabbath-school. The chapel is a very neat and commodious one; the boys occupy the floor of the audience-room, and the girls the gallery.

The system of rewards and punishments has been the result of careful consideration. The children are divided into five grades—4, 3, 2, 1, and the *Class of Honor*. Class No. 4 is composed of those who are vicious, stubborn and refractory. Class No. 3 are vicious, but a grade better in behavior than No. 4. Class No. 2 are nearly, but not quite, free from vicious practices. Class No. 1 includes those who do not lie or use profane or obscene language, who attend to their work and studies, are not quarelsome, and have not attempted to escape. Those of this class who have behaved well and incurred no reproofs for three months, are enrolled in the Class of Honor. The Class of Honor and Class No. 1 are each allowed a distinctive badge. The Class of Honor have also some other privileges and immunities. The punishments are, degradation from a higher to a lower class, de-privation of play hours, taking away task-work and compelling them to work full hours, being sent to bed supperless at sunset, bread and water diet, confinement in solitary dark cells, (this only practiced in the day-time, and never for more than six hours at a time where they are confined in darkness); lastly, if absolutely necessary, corporeal punishment. Punishment is to be deliberate, and never inflicted in anger or passion.

The annual expenses of the establishment are from $45,000 to $50,000 per annum, and will average from $75 to $80 for each child; the amount of the children's earnings is from $12,000 to $17,000, or from $20 to $30 per head. The food furnished is good and wholesome; meat once a day, good wheat bread, soups, mush, &c., all well cooked and served with scrupulous neatness. We are inclined to believe that the food, both in quality and quantity, is better than that of the laboring classes generally. The provision for bathing, ventilation, and exercise, are admirable and fully sufficient. The hospital is a fine room, and amply provided with all the necessary appliances for the treatment of the sick, but the health of the boys is generally so good, that it has but few inmates. Escapes are not frequent, only some three or four having occurred the past year. The situation of the House of Refuge is well adapted to prevent them, and its formidable walls present a serious obstacle to the accomplishment of any attempted evasion. Conspiracies sometimes occur, but they are usually promptly checked.

While some of the children, and perhaps nearly all of the Class of Honor and Class No. 1, undoubtedly become attached to the Superintendent and teachers, it is unquestionably true that a large majority are not restrained, by any affection, from acts of violence and insubordination; they regard themselves as prisoners, and as a matter of prudence submit to what they cannot help. Some of this class are no doubt reformed, and, we would hope, the greater part; that more are not is owing to no lack of interest, or want of careful and pains-taking effort on the part of the Superintendent or his assistants, but to the system, which requires for its highest measure of success what is evidently an impossibility: that one or two men shall become, in the course of a year and a half—which is about the average time of the boys' stay there—so fully acquainted with the character, disposition and impelling motives of each of 450 boys, as to be able to adapt their instruction and conduct to them in the way most effectually to call out what is good and to subdue what is evil in their natures. All that can be accomplished by good, active, devoted men, under such circumstances, we doubt not they do accomplish, but if the same number of boys could be broken up into twelve or fifteen families, under such men as are now engaged in the House of Refuge, and the families stimulated to good work by an amiable and generous rivalry, each of those heads of families could attain a far more thorough knowledge of the character, habits and passions of each boy in his charge than can now be done. He would know what temptations assailed each boy with the greatest power, and what influences would be most effective in combating them, and we might hope for a still larger per centage of reformations.

The arrangements of the House of Refuge for ascertaining the situation and conduct of those who are discharged, though not so good as could be desired, are, perhaps, better than those of any other establishment of the kind in the country. The children are either indentured by the Managers, or returned to their parents when they have been committed on the parents' complaint. Of the latter class it is often difficult to obtain subsequent correct information, and among them are found the large proportion of those sent to the House for a second time, or, what is more lamentable, consigned to prison. Of those indentured by the Managers, they are generally able to learn the condition of nearly all once a year, and of a part once in six months. A careful investigation indicates that 75 per cent. of these are so far reformed as to conduct themselves well, for from three to five years after leaving the institution. Beyond this period many of them cannot be traced.

Injudicious friends of this, as well as of other similar institutions, often do injury by attempting to encourage the boys that if they do well they will attain to high social position and consideration. It is undoubtedly possible, but certainly very improbable, that a boy who has passed several years of his childhood in the House of Refuge, may become a Member of Congress, a Minister to a foreign nation, a Governor of a State, or even President of the United States; but it is a fact which it would be better to impress upon the children, that no such high destiny awaits most of them. They may and can become honest, upright, conscientious and hard-working laborers and mechanics; they may be able to provide well for those whom they love, and for the families they may rear, but very few of them will ever attain exalted station, and so far as this ambition unfits them for the sober realities of life, it is prejudicial to them.

There are two or three points which suggest themselves to our mind, as an improvement on the present management of this really excellent institution. The first is the importance of devising some plan by which the indulgence in solitary vice, now so fearfully prevalent among the inmates, may be checked. We would respectfully suggest the substitution of hammocks and an open room, liable to constant inspection, as practiced at Mettray, for the cells now used as dormitories.

Another point is the desirableness of a greater amount of religious and moral instruction, direct and indirect, than is now bestowed. The influence of morning and evening prayers, judiciously conducted, would, we believe, be decidedly beneficial. Acts of self-denial, generosity, kindness to those who have injured us, and the pleasure of being allowed the privilege of benefiting others, might be introduced with advantage, among the rewards and incentives to good conduct. The highest motives to right action will generally be found the most effectual.

There is need in this institution, as well as in every other of similar character in this country, of a training school for the selection and instruction of suitable teachers and assistants. No one should be suffered to enter upon this work who has not a mission for it; none who will undertake it as drudgery or task-work, to be endured for the sake of the pay—none who will not come to it with earnest desire to do good, aptness to teach, readiness to obey, and such control over their own appetites, habits and passions, as to make it safe and wise for their pupils to imitate them. Such men and women are rare, but not more rare in our own country than in others; and until such, and such only, are employed, our reformatories, on whatever system established, can never attain their highest efficiency.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Steam versus Stairs—The Movable Room in the Fifth-avenue Hotel—Value of the Principle for Private Residences, and for all "Elevators."

The normal achievements of steam have been in horizontal, and not in vertical planes. Its abnormal demonstrations, through the means of ordinary elevators and boiler explosions, have deviated to a considerable extent from the regularity and direction of its more familiar and desirable developments.

Economy of time and labor, chiefly through the strong and rapid arm of the steam-engine, is of course *the* cause of this century's wealth, civilization and progress, and of so many of its comforts. But one office of our untiring helper is vacant; while it hurries us over land and sea, it has not carried us and ours to our chambers and house-tops quickly and safely in its iron arms. That the abandonment of stairs, as a regular and ordinary convenience, is likely to conduce to both comfort and economy in a high degree, may now be pronounced feasible. It is in accordance with the spirit of the age; to doubt its desirableness is to return the obsolete belief of the ancient worthies, who argued that the use of steamboats was tempting Providence. Can it be safely and economically done? That is the question. If it can, its field of usefulness is boundless.

First—A leading *desideratum* with the traveling public (everybody) is low rooms at hotels; it is indeed more salubrious and quiet above, and ground-rent is too high to allow of low prices on one or two strata only; so the comfort of low rooms is but a compromise between high prices, dust and noise, on the one hand, and excessive leg-weariness in stair-climbing on the other hand; or, if prices are the same all over the house, the landlord is the sufferer. The public and providing-rooms of a large hotel are ample for ten stories of sleeping apartments, and, could the chambers all be reached by simply sitting down in an elevator, the universal comfort and economy would be the result.

Second—If rents of offices vary from $2,000 to $100, inversely as and by reason of their altitude, what unspeakable convenience and profit would accrue to the professional and general public by placing all offices on a level with the street, as far as physical exertion is concerned. Then no rents would be excessive, and the mass whose business is now trammeled by either higher rents, or higher situations than they can afford, would be both economically and accessibly located.

Third—The hoisting of goods, and the economical occupation of upper stories for commerce and manufactures, would be rendered entirely feasible by a safe hoisting and lowering apparatus. As it is, the accidents occurring to the old plans are so frequent and remediless as to prevent a considerable adoption of them.

Fourth—The true sphere of the improvement as an accessory of comfort, is the private dwelling. "Ah," says the objector, "I admit the probable value of the plan for business purposes, Sir; but even if it could be made safe—which I very much doubt, Sir—it would be the initiatory step in our national decadence, Sir. Look at Rome, Sir, enervated by luxury, &c. (*Vide* GIBBON.) We must have our regular exercise—and so forth." Singularly enough, this is the first comment of almost every one, and the query is, "Will not the next thing be a machine to eat and digest for us?" A glance at the medical, as well as all other facts in the case, will show such objections to be more applicable to omnibuses and cars. A run up stairs is too spasmodic and short an operation to benefit health; it is fatiguing labor—not useful exercise, and especially after a hearty dinner it may be highly injurious. Are the ladies of New-York dependent upon stair-climbing for exercise; does the exertion increase the breathing of wholesome fresh air; is it not generally undertaken at times when physical exertion is least desirable; is not the vertical distance from ground-floor to sleeping apartments the stereotyped objection to basement houses; is not the necessity of traveling up stairs the chief physical discomfort of the strong, and the daily misfortune of the weak? That gentlemen of sedentary habits should ride down town on fresh, healthy mornings, may be a debatable question. That they should secure their necessary exercise by climbing up several pairs of stairs in a furnace-heated house, is not a self-evident proposition.

If the masses think they cannot afford the improvement as a standard comfort, how can the wealthy better please themselves and their friends than by its adoption as a luxury? Here is an elegant billiard room, or a sightly observatory at the top of a house. How entertaining the game, how wide the prospect; but those horrid stairs—how they make one's legs ache—if we could only sit down upon an ascending sofa, and avoid them! Here is a noble library stuffed into the basement; low ceilings, dust and racket—or monopolizing a parlor, or crowding the dining-room, or overflowing an ante-room—no space without to build a suitable receptable. What a glorious place—a high story at the house-top—room, light, quiet,—but those awful stairs!

The chief advantage of steam (or of some one of the natural motors) over stairs, is yet to be mentioned. The horizontal plane of a great city is already so extended as to demand a fearful expenditure of time and money in getting from place to place. A mile is nothing—fortunate man to have but a mile to ride. But if by standing still two minutes we could rise sixty feet, we might build a small city on the top of the great one—as we exhausted the convenient horizontal space, we should merely go up and occupy another layer.

The ordinary elevator is hoisted by chains or ropes. If the belt on the driving pulley slips, (a most common occurrence,) by stretched or worn-off belt lacings, the load begins to descend, and soon acquires a velocity, that is, a new and tremendous downward force, which renders the small friction of the belt of no account, and down comes the whole mass as if thrown from the house-top, carrying everything before it. Perhaps the rope breaks. Then there are springs to throw out stoppers, which catch in teeth at the side of the passage, but such is the remorseless momentum that after a short fall nothing can hold the headlong mass. In short, the chance to secure perfect safety is impracticable with the old devices.

A new system has been devised and applied in the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City, by Mr. OTIS TUFTS, a well-known engineer of Boston. With it the appliances of safety are not only practicable but convenient. The car, or little parlor, in this case, is elevated by a vertical screw, extending from cellar to attic, and revolved by a belt from a steam-engine; or other means may be employed—the coming down or the not coming down by the run is the main point. To merely elevate a weight is a very simple process; to prevent the weight from falling, if machinery breaks down, if malicious persons cut the belts, if the operator neglects his duty, or if he bunglers, in fright or ignorance, pull the wrong rope or do the wrong thing—this is the momentous consideration.

The element to be contended against is Gravity, and its accompanying intensifier—Momentum. But Nature is not partial and one-sided in her provisions—we have but to look for an antagonistic element and we find it:—this one is the fluidity and incompressibility of water. Under a given weight, it will flow through a given orifice in a given time—always the same; so, however suddenly, or in whatever position or circumstances, the weight may be released, by intention or accident, headlong momentum has no chance to interfere in the matter, for the unimpressible water takes the thing into its quiet and immutable keeping before momentum has an opportunity to generate:—come what will, the weight goes down *just so fast and no faster*."

With these principles in view, the construction of the apparatus may be readily understood. An open vertical space, some 10 feet square, extends through the house from ground floor to top floor, with openings to the intermediate floors. The car, a covered room, nearly filling this space, or "well," forms the nut of a screw which extends from top to bottom, so that as the screw revolves to the right or left, the car ascends or descends. A guide-way at one corner of the well prevents the car from turning around with the screw. The screw is 90 feet long, 12 inches in diameter across the (hollow) stem, and some 18 inches diameter across the thread. The threads are two inches thick or deep. It is made of the best gun iron, and is in several sections or lengths—so long a casting could not be well made in one piece. The different lengths of screw are joined together by pins of wrought iron, 6 inches in diameter. The different lengths of screw do not rest upon each other, but are held apart by shoulders on the wrought-iron pins, which pins form bearings for an arm which projects out from the side wall—all these arms forming boxes in which the screw turns. Thus made, the screw will support ten times the weight possible to crowd into the car. At the bottom, the screw rests upon sixteen anti-friction rollers, which allow it to revolve with the greatest ease, although the weight of the whole is not less than eight and a half tons. The "nut" of the screw is of peculiar construction, to avoid friction. It is a cylinder of iron, of the height of the car, and resembling a large post in the car, embracing the screw on all sides, except where the arms project out from the wall. At different points on the inside of this cylinder and attached to it, are eight wheels or rollers which rest at different points on the top of the screw thread. These are really the nut of the screw—they roll on the thread instead of sliding, so that the minimum power is required. The screw (or the nut or iron post embracing it) does not run through the centre of the car, but on one side. Now it will be seen that it is almost physically impossible for all these rollers, or all the threads, to break at once, by *dead pressure*, as no blow, as in case of the ordinary elevator, can be given. That any of these fixtures should break down is to be as little expected as that a *well built* house or carriage should fall to pieces. The danger to be apprehended, as we have already shown, does not lie in these parts. On the bottom of the screw, in the cellar, is a large gear which is moved by a smaller one on a horizontal shaft, which shaft is revolved by a belt directly from the steam engine. This belt may be shifted by a wire rope passing through the car from the driving pulley on the said shaft, to a loose pulley on the same shaft. When so shifted, the car begins to descend by its own weight—*i. e.*, it begins to turn the screw, the gears, and the horizontal shaft in an opposite direction. By pressing a brake on a third pulley on this horizontal shaft, by means of a second wire rope in the car, the whole mass is stopped at any required point. No brake alone would stop it, however,—were this all, it would come crashing to the bottom if the brake were not applied at the instant the belt was shifted, for then momentum would have begun its work. Geared firmly to this first shaft, by perhaps ten times the necessary weight of metal, is another shaft, which works two pistons in two cylinders filled with water and securely covered. The pistons do not quite touch the sides of the cylinders, and are constructed like the radial hot-air registers formerly used in houses, the two parts of the piston being attached respectively to an external and an internal piston rod, so that the opening in the piston may be regulated from the outside. The holes in the piston, and the annular space outside of it, are the orifices before referred to, through which water will run at a given velocity under a given weight. The orifices run through the water, confined in the cylinder, in this case, which is practically the same thing, and the car, moving the pistons, is the weight. Now *the instant* the belt is shifted to the loose pulley, so that the car is suspended in mid air, or if the belt breaks, the water gradually lets down the whole weight at a certain fixed speed, which nothing can hurry. At *this speed* the brake can easily stop the car at any desired floor. By increasing the size of the holes in the pistons, the downward speed may be increased, or *vice versa*. Thus the steam-engine elevates the car, its own weight lowers it, and the water regulates its downward motion and secures it against the great source of accident—against all accident which is at all likely to occur, with any decent materials and workmanship, and under the most careless management. When the car has reached the top of the well, it automatically shifts the belt and begins to descend; it may be stopped by an infant's hand moving the brake. The retarders or water-pistons do not move when the car is rising; the shaft attached to them is provided with a ratchet which slips loosely one way, and turns the shaft and the retarders when going the other way. A man may enter the car, start it, and go to sleep; the car will rise to the top, stop, descend to the bottom, and remain till he wakes up; he cannot make it go wrong. Springs at both top and bottom prevent its too sudden "bringing up" at either point. As to wear, the friction is the least possible, and we will venture to warrant its durability for many years. Our space will not allow the complete description of the retarders, ratchet, anti-friction bearing and stopping ropes, and of some mechanical advantages of the use of one instead of two driving pulleys. They will be readily imagined by machinists. The car rises 37 feet per minute, weighs, with the thimble or nut, some 5,000 lbs., and will seat 10 to 12 people, and carry many more. The doors open and close automatically, at and upon leaving the landings, and the probability of accident is less than that arising from the hasty passage of slippery stairs. This is the *first* elevator built on this plan, and appears to be entirely successful.

The application of this principle to private dwellings will of course be on a smaller scale, though involving the same principles. As an embodiment of taste and architectural proportion, it may be in itself a feature of great beauty. The car may be a circular sofa, or *tête-à-tête*, surmounted by a canopy. The screw, a bronzed or gilded spiral shaft—the line of grace, extending from roof to hall, with elaborate base and capital—what better elements could there be for architectural effect? It is believed that this new and excellent device will be largely introduced into public, private and commercial buildings. As to power, a porter could as easily work it as a countryman could turn a grind-stone, were it designed only as an auxiliary to stairs, for invalids and occasional uses. For ordinary purposes, one steam-engine, out of the way, in somebody's back yard, would work all the elevators in a row of houses, by a common line of shafting. Or a caloric engine in a house, if safety instead of economy were considered, would do the work. The cost in any event would be trifling.

What a really "good thing to do" for Young America, to recline upon a sofa after dinner, pull a string, and find itself five or six stories higher up, in an ample library or smoking-room. What a blessing to aged persons and invalids, to enjoy the society of the family in parlor and dining-room, without the pain and labor of stair-climbing. What a "treasure" would this moving furniture be to the weary housekeeper, and to the servants withal—lightening the day's labors. The term "elevator" is purely commercial, and smacks of unpoetical corn and flour. Let the ladies invent a classic name, for "the machine" is surely coming.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, more popularly known as *Silliman's Journal*, contains numerous articles which will be found especially valuable by that class of readers whose wants the publication so fully meets. The introductory essay to the *Flora of Tasmania*, a work now in course of preparation by the eminent botanist, Dr. JOSEPH D. HOOKER, is the opening article. In the course of this essay, which treats particularly of the origination and distribution of species, Dr. HOOKER states that he has brought together evidence of nearly 8,000 flowering plants having been collected or observed in Australia, of which number he has seen a catalogue of upwards of 7,000. By permission of the Treasury Department, Prof. BACHE communicates a general account of the results of the discussion of the declinometer observations made at Girard College between the years 1840 and 1845. He treats particularly of these observations as they relate to the eleven-year period, or, as it is commonly called, the decennial period in the amplitude of the solar diurnal variation, and the disturbances of the magnetic declination. Prof. W. H. C. BARTLETT, of the West Point Military Academy, presents a brief paper on the comas and tails of comets, and Prof. W. A. NORTON an article in which he sums up the result of his calculations to determine the theoretical dimensions of the comet of 1858. Chemists will be interested in the paper on osmious acid and on the numerical relations existing between the equivalent number of elementary bodies; while geologists will find their wants attended to in the articles which discuss the new genus of patelliform shells recently discovered in the cretaceous rocks of Nebraska, and the new species of crinoidea from the subcarboniferous rocks of Indiana and Kentucky. The geographical notices compiled by Mr. GILMAN, the Librarian of Yale College, and the exceedingly interesting summary of scientific intelligence, furnish the general reader with much valuable information which it would require extensive research to gain elsewhere.

The publication of *Morphy's Games at Chess* imposes upon the lovers of that game a debt of gratitude to Mr. LOWENTHAL, who has edited and annotated the record with great skill. The volume is published by the APPLETONS. It comprises, in addition to a satisfactory Memoir of Mr. MORPHY, a complete account of one hundred and fifty games which have been contested by the young champion with the best players of Europe and America. In its preparation, the personal aid of Mr. MORPHY has been freely tendered to the editor, who was also, more than once, the antagonist of his hero, and has thus acquired the right to describe the method whereby he and his successors were so handsomely vanquished. Professional players will enjoy this volume more thoroughly than the amateur; but amateurs and non-chess-playing readers will not fail to be delighted with the narratives of Mr. MORPHY's blindfold-play.

A new edition of the *Lectures of Lola Montez* is issued by PETERSON, Philadelphia. It is prefixed by a portrait of Madame LOLA; a fanciful Autobiography purports to be a narrative of the leading events in the life of that somewhat notorious lady.

A new novel,—*How could he help it? or the Heart Triumphant*,—by A. S. ROE, is published by DERBY & JACKSON. The scene is laid in New-York, and a number of local allusions will be readily understood.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, publish *Compensation, or Always a Future*, by ANNE M. H. BREWSTER; a fiction written by a musical scholar, who began her task, as she asserts in the course of a modest preface, in a moment of sadness, but finished it in a more genial mood. The heroine of the book is an ardent student of music.

The last volume of the works of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI—entitled *Life Without and Life Within*—has been issued by BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE, Boston. It is edited by her brother, Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER, and comprises a number of reviews, written by Miss FULLER for various periodicals, twenty or thirty of her poems, and a considerable array of miscellaneous writings, now first collected. The strength of Miss FULLER's style, the breadth of her views, and the comprehensive character of her mind, are displayed in a remarkable manner in the compositions which make up the aggregate of this posthumous publication. The volume is a very desirable accession to the store of current literature. The portrait, however, is not worthy of the subject.

RUDD & CARLETON publish the second series of Dr. CUMMING's *Great Tribulation*. The first volume of this edition found an excellent sale, and this one will probably prove equally popular with religious readers.

A comprehensive manual of Physiology is published by C. S. FRANCIS & Co., under the title of *A Guide to the Knowledge of Life*. The author is Dr. ROBERT JAMES MANN, who clothes the facts of science in easy language and a taking style.

Wayside Glimpses, by LILLIAN FOSTER, is a species of handbook for tourists, published by RUDD & CARLETON. It describes the City of New-York, the principal watering-places, the West, &c., but in terms so general as to afford very little reliable information to the traveler.

All the Year Round is republished in monthly parts by J. M. EMERSON & Co., Park-row; the weekly issue having been discontinued. The January number contains the opening chapters of WILKIE COLLINS' new story. The republication is neatly printed, and furnished cheaply.

In view of the pending difficulties in Mexican affairs, Mr. BUTTERFIELD's *Statistics of Mexico*, just published by HASBROUCK & Co., becomes an important volume for reference. It gives a great variety of statistical information, with general statements of facts in relation to the products and resources of Mexico.

A Clock and Watchmaker's Manual, by M. L. BOOTH, is published by JOHN WILEY; giving complete instructions for the manufacture of time-pieces.

The second volume of Mr. ISHERWOOD's *Engineering Precedents for Steam Machinery* is published by BAILLIERE BROTHERS, Broadway. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of this City, has collected two hundred texts of Scripture and epitaphs, suitable for the grave of a child, which are published by P. O'SHEA, with the title of *The Silver Stole*. The *Memoir of Nicholas Hill*, which was prepared by a Committee of the Bar of this City, has been published in a neat volume, accompanied by an excellent portrait.

Counterfeit Notes—Proposed Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Scarcely a day passes without the notice of some attempt (generally successful) to put counterfeit bank notes into circulation—indeed, the frequency of the attempts proves the success with which they are attended—a success not to be wondered at when it is considered that in the State of New-York alone there are no fewer than three hundred and thirty-one banks, each having a separate issue of its own.

Every one in business knows the hesitation with which paper money is received, from the fear that some of the bills may be those of "bogus" banks, and that others may be counterfeit. It is true, reference is had to Bank Note Reporters, but these at the best are a tedious and uncertain test, as in many cases the marks upon counterfeit bills tally so exactly with those of the genuine that occasionally some of our smartest bank-tellers are deceived by them. Besides, who is it that carries a Bank Reporter in his pocket? There is no doubt, therefore, that so long as our present system of paper money continues, the attempts to put counterfeit bills into circulation will also continue, and be attended with a considerable degree of success.

This constant and, under our present system, "irrepressible" issuing of counterfeits has become a great evil, and is attended with much inconvenience and loss to the public, as well as to the banks whose notes are counterfeited, by their having to substitute plates of designs different from those which have been counterfeited,—a process which, while it may in some degree at a subsequent period impede the operations of the forger, nevertheless actually increases his chances against discovery for the time being, by adding to the previously existing great variety of designs in circulation, until such time as the bulk of the notes which were counterfeited become withdrawn from circulation. It is quite manifest, therefore, that so long as our present system continues, the successful issue of counterfeit bills will also continue,—the great variety of notes affording an excellent cover to the forger, through the extreme difficulty on the part of the public of becoming sufficiently acquainted with so great a number as to be enabled to distinguish with anything like certainty between genuine and counterfeit. Such being the case, it is important that some plan should be adopted which, in addition to protecting the public from the loss and inconvenience occasioned by the circulation of counterfeit and "bogus" paper, will also have the tendency to greatly suppress or probably extinguish forgery in toto, so far at least as the counterfeiting of bank notes is concerned.

That a change in our system might be adopted which would not only suppress this species of forgery, but at the same time be attended with other advantages, is tolerably clear—a change so decidedly superior, and yet so simple, that we think it only requires to be mooted to meet with approbation from all parties, save and except, of course, those who reap so bountiful a harvest by the issue of counterfeits. The fact, that for many years there has not been any successful forgery of the Bank of England notes is well known, the guards adopted by that establishment being found sufficiently efficacious in suppressing spurious imitations—one main guard, in addition to the Bank's precations in the manufacture of their notes, being the peculiar quality of the paper made use of, and their issues being the principal circulating medium throughout the country, which so familiarizes every one with Bank of England notes, that the most casual observer could readily detect a spurious imitation if exhibited. The fact, therefore, that for many years, in a country where the greatest scientific chemical, mechanical, and artistic skill prevails, no spurious issue has been attempted, or at all events has been successful, is *conclusive* that a system may be adopted which will either greatly suppress or altogether extinguish spurious issues of Bank notes. If, therefore, by adopting a system somewhat analogous to that of the Bank of England, we can suppress forgery, and afford greater safety and convenience to the public, *accompanied with advantages to the State and the Banks therein* beyond what they now enjoy, we apprehend that our suggestions for these purposes will meet with the consideration which so important a subject demands. Our remedy, then, against counterfeiters and the inconvenience of so great a number or notes of different designs, is that instead of the several (331) Banks in the State of New-York issuing different forms or devices of notes as they now do, there be but *one form* of note for all—such form to be upon paper similar to that which is in use by the Bank of England—each denomination of note in addition to being expressed in printing and engraving, being also expressed by water-mark in the paper, these notes to be manufactured under the surveillance and authority of the State Banking Department, and to be supplied to the several Banks against collaterals in like manner as at present, each note being payable to bearer on demand "*as per indorsement*," such indorsement being the name and place of business of the Bank to which such note may have been issued Thus, for instance, notes supplied by the State Banking Department to, say, the Bank of Commerce, would be stamped or engraved on the back "Payable at the Bank of Commerce, New-York"—such engraved or printed endorsement being attested by the signatures of two officers of the Bank of Commerce. Under such a system, we would have but one description of bank note, differing on the face only as to number, date and amount, and on the back as to place and bank where payable. The circulation, therefore, of New-York State, under such a system, would be that of the State Banking Department, issued by such Department to the several banks in the State against collateral securities approved and known to be of sufficient value for the redemption of such issues, in the event of any default being made by any bank to which they might have been issued. I further propose that this circulation or issue of paper money by the State, be supplied to the banks at *cost price*, and I see no reason to doubt that the expense to each bank, under such a concentration, would be less than they are paying under the present system. Although the State supplied the banks at cost price, it would, nevertheless, make a considerable profit upon the circulation through the destruction of notes, which is always going on to a greater or less extent, from accidental and other causes.

With a system, therefore, requiring only one form of Bank note for the entire State, in lieu of the 331 different forms now in circulation, and with the guards which could be adopted against spurious issues, in addition to the protection which the special quality of the paper would afford—there seems no reason to doubt that not only would the forger's occupation be gone, but a large measure of public comfort and convenience be established more than is now obtained, with less risk of panic in times of commercial pressure, owing to the ample security for "the State note" in the coffers of the State Banking Department—a security which all classes would so perfectly understand as to give them entire confidence, under every period of commercial difficulty.

There is, therefore, every reason why the State of New-York should adopt the one or *uniform* system of paper money, to be followed, as it doubtless would be, by the other States of the Union, as it is fair to presume they would soon discover the advantages over the present one.

This proposed change being one of so much public importance, perhaps some of your numerous readers may favor us with their objections to it, if any, or propose some other plan, that may promise greater convenience combined with a more efficient suppression of forgery.

To comply with your rules, I inclose my card, but prefer signing myself yours, faithfully,

MERCATOR.

BURNING OF THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE AT OXFORD, OHIO.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes that this building, the destruction of which has already been telegraphed, caught fire at 12¾ o'clock on the night of the 15th inst. There were 175 young ladies attending the institution. All of them were at once aroused, and while a delegation was sent to call upon the townspeople for aid, the rest formed a line and passed buckets to extinguish the fire. All efforts were futile, and it was immediately resolved to attempt to rescue the contents of the building. Many articles of value were saved through the exertions of the pupils. Miss SALLIE E. MOORE, thinking to preserve her books, returned a second time for a part of them, to her room in the fifth story. Finding exit by the stairway cut off by the flames, she deliberately tore the bed clothing into shreds, and, having fastened one end of her rope to the bedpost, stepped from the window and descended to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet. Kissings, greetings and other feminine demonstrations were made on ascertaining that all the inmates of the building were safe. The edifice is to be rebuilt immediately.

An unknown man was run over by a train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Cooper's Bridge, on the 17th inst. His conduct indicated that he was deranged.

THE CASE OF PATRICK MAUDE.

History of Patrick Maude, Recently Executed at Newark for Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The execution of this man has, very naturally, excited public attention, and as the Times has contained an editorial questioning its propriety, I propose to give its readers, with the Editor's permission, some details of his history and character, especially as connected with the deed for which he suffered.

He was an Irishman and a Catholic, though not specially punctilious, and was extremely well known in Newark, where for many years he resided. He possessed rare natural gifts, greatly improved by reading and thinking, but was not well educated. His memory, imagination and power of language were remarkable, and the possession of these gifts made him very conceited, and fond of displaying them.

Several years ago he married a widow, who had children by her first husband, and, it is said, a little money. Expecting thus to do well, he bought a lot, built a house, and established her in a shop there, while he worked at his trade. His wages were large, for he was generally foreman of the factory, and he had good reason for hoping not only easily to support his wife and her family, but also to acquire comparative wealth. His habits, generally, were good, though he was sometimes intemperate.

His temper was exceedingly violent when aroused, and he was dreaded as a person of peculiar ferocity, especially when in liquor; and as the troubles, to which allusion is now to be made, increased, he drank more freely than he had previously done.

Instead of finding his wife's shop a source of profit, he was soon annoyed by suits for debts contracted by her, which he was compelled to pay. Judgment liens and mortgage liens attached to his property. He struggled long. He defended the suits himself,—tried and argued them with great skill, setting up his wife's want of authority to bind him; but at last the inevitable day arrived, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought by the creditors—a Mr. Poole, to whom he alluded in his dying harangue, being the leading actor. But, notwithstanding this, the wife was suffered to remain in possession. She lives there now, and it was a circumstance not unlikely to constitute in any man's mind, proof of conspiracy to defraud him.

Domestic difficulties which increased during the accumulation of the money troubles, occasioned not only a separation between Maude and his wife, but jealousy of her. She had brought her first husband several children. She miscarried more than once, so he believed, since her marriage with him, and he thought her guilty of procuring abortion. She had many companions and acquaintances of the other sex—and an awakened jealousy found facts enough to convince and stimulate his revengeful disposition.

Maude had a sister in Newark, the wife of Abraham Turbitt. The Roman Catholic Priest whose ministrations they all received, was Father Callan. Maude talked over his difficulties and suspicions with both. They did not take his, but his wife's part. They thought his suspicions groundless. Naturally enough, this only inflamed his dissatisfaction, and he ceased to confide in them.

It has transpired, since his conviction, that long before he first carried out his design of vengeance by attacking his wife, immediately preceding which time he is supposed to have become deranged, he had threatened to be the death of some of them.

After the sale, of his property he worked and resided in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In April, 1858, he returned to Newark, lodged with his sister, Mrs. Turbitt, and after being there some days, brooding constantly on his wrongs, he went somewhere, bought a pistol and ammunition, avowed his purpose of slaying his wife, went to her shop, fired at her—then walked calmly into the street, saw one O'Connell, of whom he was jealous, snapped his second barrel at him, then threw him down, and standing over him, gave him time for his prayers, pointing the pistol at his heart. His arm was seized, and he was committed to jail.

At May Term, 1858, he was indicted for both these assaults. To the charge of endeavoring to murder his wife, he pleaded guilty, and said, with amazing coolness and ferocity, that he had broken the law, would submit to the requisite imprisonment, and, on his release, kill her; that she was an adulteress—had ruined him, and ought to die. To the indictment for attempting to murder McConnell, he pleaded not guilty. On the trial he defended himself on the theory that McC. had committed adultery with his wife, and he had a right to take his life—a plea, by the way, which a Jury in Washington has since sanctioned. His theory was bad in New-Jersey, but his support of it was skillful.

His violent manner, and some assertions of his to the jail physician and others of the profession, that he was bewitched, and persecuted with the spiritual pressure of those whom he charged with this witchcraft; and his insisting that he was the victim of an inquisition held upon him by Father Callan, his wife and others, created a suspicion that he was not quite sane—a view from which many dissented, however, at that time, of those who saw and had seen most of him.

We have a law in New-Jersey that if, at any stage of judicial proceedings, the Court think there is ground to suspect insanity in a culprit, they direct a proceeding in the nature of an inquisition to advise the conscience of the Court. They summon three physicians, who visit the prisoner; they examine, if they choose, other witnesses, and if they think him insane, they order him to the Insane Asylum until his recovery; then he is returned to the Court, and the proceedings begin where they left off.

Such an inquiry, after his conviction, was had in Maude's case. It was a case where the excercise of merciful caution was peculiarly natural. No harm had actually been done. Both Maude's attempts at murder had failed. Should it turn out that he was not insane, the wheels of justice would go on. The District-Attorney, under these circumstances, did not press the case, and Maude was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Maude insisted that he was not insane, and protested against this course of the Court. He soon asserted the notion that here was a new exhibition of the cunning conspiracy against him. He knew of no law justifying it. He had been convicted of crime, the punishment of which was ten years in the State Prison. A sane man, he could never *recover* sanity. If pronounced insane, he must, therefore, stay in the Asylum forever. This, he alleged, was the object of his family. If in State Prison, he would one day be released, and could claim his own and punish them. If in the Asylum, they had him in their toils for life.

His sister, Mrs. Turbitt, had sworn he was insane. The Judge and the District Attorney had assented. The sister he had hated before, and had linked with his wife. He swore vengeance against these parties, as well as Callan the priest, whose machinations he thought were at the bottom of all.

These ideas were brooded over from May to the April of the following year, 1859. In April he wrote letters to Mr. Callan and the District-Attorney, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., respecting his confinement. To the first he wrote rather violently, charging him with injuring him; to the other very respectfully, and with entire freedom from animosity. In both he insisted that law had been violated in the treatment he had received, and that the County, City, and State had been disgraced thereby, but offered, if sufficient money were given him to enable him to live without work, to go to Australia, and "there would be no more assaults." If not, he would have "justice or death"—a sentiment which he inscribed on the walls of his room and continually brooded over. And he said, plainly, that if this application was not regarded, he should consider the authorities to be implicated with those who had conspired against him.

No answer was given to either of these letters, and that fact increased his acrimony. He accused the District-Attorney and the Judge (Mr. Justice Haines, of the New-Jersey Supreme Court) of being tools in the hands of the others, and threatened vengeance against them.

His life in the Asylum revealed his peculiar characteristics. He read constantly, selecting books conveying useful information on all subjects. He read the American Encyclopedia almost through. He was at times morose and rebellious. He asserted that he should be let go, and applied not only to Dr. Buttolph, but the managers of the Asylum by letter, pleading his cause with great talent. It is difficult to read this letter and think him at all insane.

His evil temper was shown often. The patients as well as the officials were afraid of him, especially as he was discovered once to have concealed about him a large stone fixed in the end of his handkerchief like a slung-shot, which, on detection, he avowed he intended for his jailers.

In May, 1859, he escaped. He was in a second-story cell. The rules of the institution require clothes, even to the boots of every patient, to be placed outside his door, in the hall, on retiring for the night, and there is a watchman who takes his regular rounds. With a piece of wire and a string he made a fishing-line and hook, and, his door being locked, but having over it a ventilating opening about four inches high, he fished up from outside all his clothing, even to his boots. With a bit of iron, which he rubbed on a stone till he made it answer the ends of a screw-driver, he unscrewed the inner sash of his room, and took it out. The iron bars ascended only about two-thirds the height of the window. He clambered over them, and, making a rope of his blanket, reached the ground safely. He then walked to New-Brunswick, exchanging his cap with a farmer on the way, for a large straw hat. This hat afterwards identified him.

He left behind him in the cell, a note, in pencil, addressed to the Superintendent, Dr. Buttolph, in which he told him to send to Gov. Newell and cause him to get Cortlandt Parker to arrest Callan and his confederates, and publish an account of the inquisition immediately, so that he could see it; if not, he would take measures to have it done, and then, "perhaps, with my *execution*, will disgrace City, County and State, for I will have justice or death."

His departure was telegraphed to Newark. His wife and father Callan kept out of the way. His sister would not do so.

He arrived at New-Brunswick, stayed all night there, and next morning he went on board the steamboat for New-York. There he met an old acquaintance. He told him he had been released from the Asylum by the manager, it being discovered that he was not insane, and recited to him all his grievances, swearing vengeance against his sister, Mrs. Turbitt, the Judge and the District-Attorney. His friend told him he had better be careful; he would get into more trouble. He answered there was no danger—that "he might kill a dozen of them and all they could do would be to return him to the Insane Asylum," and he proceeded to expatiate on the comforts of that Institution. He reached New-York, refused to take the Newark boat, saying he wished to go up town and see two lawyers, that he might sue the City of Newark; went into Chatham-street, bought a double-barreled pistol with a dozen balls and powder in proportion, took the boat to Elizabethport; walked thence to Newark, lay down in the outskirts till after dark, came to his sister's house looked into the basement windows where the family (but not she) were supping, then entered the door, and seeing her in the store, fired both barrels at her, shooting her through each breast. She fell dead. He leaped from the porch, ran towards the Railroad station—as he met passengers he dodged them—then reached a cross street, and seeing three men standing together he took one by the arm and said, "Take me to the dépôt." He was recognized: one of the group cried out, "That's Pat. Maude." He ran off the faster, threw the pistol over a high fence on his route, got rid of all the ammunition he had bought, and coming near to the dépôt, but being hotly pursued, ran into a dark, unfrequented street, thence into another equally so, and was lost for the time. Later in the evening, the Police found him skulking on the dark side of this street, and thought he had risen from the area of one of the houses. When arrested he asked, why?—affected entire ignorance of the subject, and submitted readily to search. When he saw that the pocket of his coat was to be turned inside out he said they might find some powder in the lining, but that it had been there since he had shot at his wife. All ingenuity failed to extract any confession from him.

When arraigned in September following, he asked that his indictment might be read to him, then coolly asked, "Was the Mary Turbitt named the wife of Abram?" And being answered, pleaded not guilty. He declined counsel, and said he would defend himself, and gave the names of witnesses whom he desired to have subpœnaed.

Notwithstanding his refusal, the Court appointed Mr. Gifford, Senator for the County, and Mr. Teese, now in the Assembly, to defend him. He at first objected, but soon accepted their aid with evident satisfaction. He abjured the defence of insanity, but evidently aimed at an acquittal, conducting his defence on the theory that the State had not made out his guilt, and that he was innocent. He cross-examined the witnesses with wonderful judgment and skill—attacking every strong link in the chain of circumstances, and endeavoring to nullify or render it doubtful. He once reproached his counsel with their unskillful treatment of certain witnesses—and with plausibility, if not correctness. At the close of the evidence he addressed the jury in a speech of half an hour, which all acknowledged not only able, but wonderful. His tact, taste, judgment, acuteness in selecting the weak point and skill in attack, amazed everybody. Its delivery was calm yet earnest and eloquent, and free from all violence or clap-trap. It was remarked on all sides that no lawyer could have done better. In this speech he contended that he was not proved guilty. To illustrate his lawyer-like acuteness we will cite one point he made. He showed the character of the interior of the house, that from the parlor door a man could have shot the deceased through the door on the opposite side the narrow entry, through which door the shot was evidently fired, then argued that it clearly appeared the woman was shot by a man then *in* the house, and concluded, "Gentlemen of the jury, Abram Turbitt, her husband, was then in that house; why has not Abram Turbitt been called?" Abram T. had *not* been called, and his argument was not without force.

Mr. Parker, the District Attorney, opened the cause, but did not, for evident reasons, conduct it. Hon. W. L. Dayton, the Attorney-General, acted in his place. The Court, notwithstanding M.'s protestation to the contrary, permitted a crowd of witnesses respecting his sanity—and his counsel urged the plea of insanity after the conclusion of Maude's speech. The medical men, Dr. Buttolph included, gave, with scarce an exception, but one opinion. They all thought him a monomaniac on one subject, the conspiracy against him of his wife, sister, the priest and officials of the Court. But they agreed that in all other respects he was sane, that he perfectly knew right from wrong—generally, and with reference to the particular act charged—understood its consequences, and had power to do otherwise. The inquisition under which he went to the Asylum was given in evidence, and declared by the Court to be *presumptive* proof of his insanity—subject to be overcome by the other evidence in the cause. His letters and history were spread before the jury. The trial lasted a week, and after a most impartial charge from Judge Ogden he was convicted.

The charge substantially laid down as law the well-known answers of the twelve Judges of England, to the questions of the House of Lords, given just after the acquittal of McNaughten. "The fourth question," said C. J. Tindal, "which your lordships have proposed to us is this—if a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts, commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused? To which question the answer must, of course, depend on the nature of the delusion; but making the assumption that he labors under such partial delusions also, and is not in other respects insane, we think he must be considered in the same situation as to responsibility, as if the facts with respect to the delusion were real. For example, if under the influence of his delusion, he supposes another man to be in the act of attempting to take away his life, he kills that man, as he supposes, in self-defence, he would be exempt from punishment. If his delusion was *that the deceased had inflicted a serious injury to his character and fortune, and he killed him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment.*"

On his conviction, Maude greatly altered his demeanor. He became defiant, indecent, and violent to a degree not previously exhibited. He evidently did not expect it—at any rate, till he heard the Judge's charge. The jury had no hesitation. They had seen so much of the prisoner as clearly to understand his mental character, and were out scarce half an hour.

When arraigned, a few weeks after, for sentence, Maude's behavior at his trial was replaced by an insolence, a violence and a wickedness of speech and conduct much greater than that previously exhibited. He insulted the Judge, called on him to stop his prating and lecturing and give judgment at once; told him to talk no religion to him, and say no prayers, nor send any clergy to him—he would have none. He'd pray for himself and for vengeance on his enemies. He was not incoherent; he was simply violent. The verdict was unjust. His execution would be a crucifixion. The District Attorney had been a Pharaoh, (that is, by sending him to the Insane Asylum, which he eloquently denounced as slavery of the worst kind,) and now was making the Judge a Pontius Pilate to order his unjust death. No words except his own can adequately represent his ferocious speech and conduct. He sat on the ledge of the dock while the sentence was pronounced, swinging his legs and looking at the audience, constantly interrupting the Judge with insults.

From thence he gave freer scope to his temper. He hung a blanket in his cell to shut out the view of visiters, insulted his jailer and every one else, uttering constant ribaldry and indecency.

Yet when the jailer at last told him how cowardly it was to insult him when his situation tied his hands, he sensibly improved his conduct—showing his self-control. His case was laid before the Governor, who visited him, first alone, and afterwards with the other members, six in all, of the Court of Pardons. In New-Jersey the Governor can reprieve alone, but cannot commute or pardon punishment, without the vote, with him, of a majority of the whole Court, which is made up of the Governor, Chancellor, and the six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. To afford full time for the action of the Court the prisoner was reprieved a week. They fully considered the subject; had full and free intercourse with the man himself; acquainted themselves with his character, and finally, did not commute.

To the Governor he first admitted that he shot his sister—justifying himself on the ground that she had plotted his life, and he had therefore a right, by a sort of self-defence, to take hers. On his first interview the Governor was not known to Maude to be such, and Maude was insulting and violent in the extreme. On his second visit he was introduced. Maude recognized him, and apologized for his former conduct, on the ground that much had happened that day to excite him.

The day before his execution the Sheriff carried him the news that his fate was sealed. He had steadily asserted before that he would not have a commutation; had told the Court of Pardons that he would not leave that cell except to be executed; yet when told his death was certain he visibly turned pale, and, entering into conversation, took the ground that he had been made by witchcraft and spiritualism to do what he had done, and should not be held responsible.

His conduct at his execution is before your readers. To some it is evidence of insanity—to others, taken in connection with his history, it shows a depraved heart, of horrible malignity, combined with an intellect of high order, yet undisciplined, and a temper willfully permitted to run riot. The dying address of Donnelly was almost equally incoherent, and the difference between that and Maude's can readily be traced to the difference in their former characters. Donnelly committed his crime under sudden impulse; Maude his with the long-cherished malice and cunning of a fiend.

Whether this statement will at all influence the opinion of the public, cannot be prophesied. Out of New-Jersey, murder is hard to prove, hard to convict, and harder to punish. In New-Jersey the criminal law is administered speedily, thoroughly and, we believe, justly. The devilish art exhibited by Maude in committing and concealing his crime—his previously declared expectation of escaping punishment on the ground of insanity, even if found guilty—his skill and talent exhibited at his trial—his evident possession of complete knowledge of right and wrong, of his crime and its consequences, and his plainly possessed power of controlling his passions, have satisfied his jury, his judge and most, if not all, those who have been acquainted with his case, that it was just that he should die; while it was most evidently inconsistent with the safety of the community that he should live, even in State Prison, from which ingenuity such as his could escape, and morbid views of insanity might hereafter, when the facts were forgotten, release him.

The case is worthy of a full report, as one of the most peculiar ever tried. That of Bellinger, executed for the murder of the British Minister, Percival, is nearest to it, but not like it in the malice, the concealment, or the ferocity displayed. It was not homicidal but monomaniac insanity, if at all, which always acknowledges and glories in the deed. It came clearly within the law which was declared to govern it.

The statement now given can be relied upon as accurate. It proceeds from one thoroughly acquainted with the whole affair from the beginning to the end.

C.

Annual Meeting of the Boston Board of Trade.—The Boston Board of Trade held its annual meeting on the evening of the 18th inst. The receipts of the year had amounted to $5,463 87, and the expenditures to $5,396 51. After the election of Edward S. Tobey as President for the ensuing year, the annual report of the Secretary, Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, was presented. The decimal system of weights and measures is strongly recommended; a general bankrupt law is regarded as of great moment, and Congress is urged to legislate so as to equalize the tariff. Allusion is then made to the action taken by the Board in urging upon the President of the United States to take measures having in view the conformation of our Maritime law with that of England and France. A plan to secure more certain and speedy communication with New-Orleans is under advisement. It is proposed to construct two first-class steamships, of not less than 1,600 tons each, at a cost of about $400,000. Some such action as this will be necessary, the report states, to maintain commerce with the great cotton mart of the South. The lines to Philadelphia and Baltimore have been so remunerative as to make additions to them necessary.

Valedictory of Gov. Runnels, of Texas.—On resigning the Gubernatorial chair to Gov. Houston, Gov. Runnels delivered a brief valedictory address. He claimed that his recommendation to organize the militia, in view of the existing sectional difficulties, had been fully justified by recent events; that the history of the past five years demonstrated an unchangeable determination on the part of the Northern States to assail the dearest political rights of the South, and to destroy its domestic institutions. The history of the world, he says, does not afford an example of a nation so radically divided long remaining under a common Government. Preparation will not hasten coming events, and may avert the consequences of this inevitable separation; therefore the time has arrived for the South to look to her defences.

Volunteers for the new War in Mexico.—Capt. S. Bowen, of the Clarke (Va.) Guards, has already applied to the Adjutant-General of Virginia, and through him to the Governor, to be one of the companies to fill up any requisition that may be made on Virginia in case of a war with Mexico at any future time. The Captain, it is said, has received satisfactory assurances that his services and those of his gallant corps shall be the first to hear of the drum beat to arms, should the old Commonwealth need the services of her soldiers.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 21—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 150 bbls. Ashes, 1,461 bbls. Flour, 864 bushels Corn Meal, 37,671 bushels Wheat, 374 bushels Corn, 3,720 bushels Oats, 180 bushels Rye, 432 bushels Malt, 2,076 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,811 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BARK—Sales have been reported in Philadelphia of 41 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $27 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 600 mats Java, at 15c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo, at 11⅝c., ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Continues in lively request, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 3,800 bales, including 2,500 bales *in transitu*. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling	11⅛	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	11½	12⅜	12⅞	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, which is freely offered at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, extra State at $5 25@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 05@$5 20; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 00; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 60	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is less active and is tending downward. Sales to-day 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 90 ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 80 @$3 85 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive—parties disagreeing about prices. Corn is plenty and heavy; sales, 25,000 bushels, part at 79c.@80c., chiefly at 80c., for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,800 bushels Rye, at 91c.@93c.; and 7,000 bushels State Barley, at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 45c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 400 bales North River, for shipment and for City use, at $1@1 18¾ ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Large arrivals and heavy available supplies continue to exercise a depressive influence upon prices, which, however, buyers are not generally disposed to take immediate advantage of, as they appear to anticipate a further decline. The week's receipts reach 132,735; week's sales, 47,071, including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidmeyer, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, averaging 21 ℔s., at 24c., less 4 ℔ cent. for cash; 4,600 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 Montevideo, 21¾ ℔s., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 19,000 California, 21@23 ℔s., at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 California, 22 ℔s., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Porto Cabello, 21½ ℔s., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 Rio Hache, 18¾ ℔s., on private terms; 2,600 Aspinwall, 18@20 ℔s., at 21½c., rejecting bad Hides; 3,426 Maranham, dry salted, 28 ℔s., on private terms; 200 Para, 19 ℔s., 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,800 Texas, rough, 25 ℔s., part at 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 200 Western, 18 ℔s., at 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,600 Southern, 17 ℔s., on private terms; 300 Wet Salted, Barbados, 45 ℔s., on private terms; 375 Wet Salted, Texas, 60 ℔s., at 10c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Western Slaughter, 60@65 ℔s., at 8¾c.@9c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 3,900 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 70 ℔s., at 8¾c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 300 Country Slaughter, 60 ℔s., 8½c. net cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., on private terms. In addition to the above: 4,000 Buenos were shipped to Europe for owners' account, and 1,770 Wet Salted Para, sold in New-Haven for this market, on private terms; 2,100 Orinocos are likewise reported as being sold, but we could not authenticate the transaction. Stock in first hands, 281,900 Dry Hides; 6,500 wet salted Hides, and 250 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—New are in request, chiefly within a range of from 12c.@16c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been confined to small lots of Scotch Pig at $25@$25 50 ℔ ton, usual terms. In Philadelphia sales were made of 2,000 tons of American Anthracite Pig, partly for future delivery, at $23 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $21 for No. 3, ℔ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—Is in very limited demand, at unaltered prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly sought after at prices which indicate a downward tendency. Messrs H. D. Hull & Co. remark that "the receipts from the tanneries are liberal and the stock is gradually accumulating. The sales are made almost entirely to Eastern dealers and manufacturers, who buy sparingly, and only to meet their most pressing wants. For Upper Leather there is scarcely any demand, except for very choice parcels, and the general tendency of the market is downward. We quote: Oak, slaughter and salted, good light, 29c.@31c.; oak, slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c @32c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 28c.@31c.; oak light Southern, 25c.@27c.; oak, heavy, for banding, good, all weights, 30c.@32c.; oak, Spanish, 27c.@30c.; oak, cropped, 34c.@38c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21c.@22c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, middle, 22c.@23c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 20c.@22c.; hemlock, California, good light, 21c.@21½c.; hemlock, California, good middle, 21½c.@22½c.; hemlock, California, good heavy, 20½c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c. @21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20@22c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c @21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c.; hemlock, B. Orinoco, &c., and B.A., poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c. ℔ ℔., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.@51c., and 30 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c. ℔ gallon. The annual statement for 1859, prepared by the Editors of the *Shipping List*, shows "that the receipts of Foreign Molasses into the United States, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, were 28,969,175 gallons, against total receipts in 1858 of 26,552,064 gallons, and the total consumption of this description in 1859 was 28,293,210 gallons, against a consumption in 1858 of 24,795,374 gallons; while the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic in 1859 was 54,260,070 gallons, against a total consumption in 1858 of 45,169,164 gallons, being an increase of 9,091,806 gallons, or over 20 ℔ cent., and an increase in the consumption of Foreign of over 14 ℔ cent. The above figures indicate that the year just closed has been one of great prosperity for this interest; the consumption of all kinds has been larger than before since 1854, while the deliveries of Foreign have not been equaled since 1853; prices have ruled higher than in 1858, notwithstanding the full crop of Domestic, and the planter, if not the merchant, has been well rewarded."

Consumption of Molasses in the United States Annually, for a Period of ten years:

	Total Foreign. Gallons.	Grand total Foreign and Domestic. Gallons.		Total Foreign. Gallons.	Grand total Foreign and Domestic Gallons.
1859	28,293,210	54 260,970	1854	24,437,019	58,493,019
1858	24,795,374	45,169,164	1853	28,576,821	55,533,821
1857	23 266,404	28,508,784	1852	29,417,511	48,257,511
1856	23,014,878	39,608,878	1851	33,238,278	41,948,018
1855	23.533,423	47,266,085	1850	24,806,949	37,019,249

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and sales have been confined to 800 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 56 for old Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for new Mess; $11 62@$11 70 for old Prime; and $13 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is very moderately inquired for, chiefly at from 8¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in demand and is firm; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in request at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 375 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 @$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 9c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 275 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 37½, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEED—Clover is in demand, mainly at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. In Philadelphia sales were made of 3,500 bushels, including common to good Clover, at $5@$5 25, and prime at $5 40 ℔ bushel; with 10 tons recleaned do. at 8¾c. ℔ ℔. and 160 bags do. do., on private terms. Flax and Timothy Seeds are inactive. Calcutta Linseed has been in slack request, partly at $1 56¼ ℔ bushel.

SKINS—The week's sales include 7,000 ℔s. San Juan and Chagres deer at 40c.@43c. ℔ ℔.; 10,000 ℔s. Matamoras do., to arrive, on private terms; 33 bales Mexican goat at 37c.@37½c. ℔ ℔.; 15 bales Curacoa do. at 75 c. each; 9 bales Maracaibo do. at 55c., each and 15 bales East India on private terms.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales, to-day, of only 300 hhds. Cuba, mainly at 7½c.@7¼c.; with 80 hhds. New Orleans on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s., at 10⅜c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25c., mainly at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 700 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 20s.; 10 tons Clover Seed, at 22s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 5 tons do. do., at 35s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 400 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; and 300 pkgs. Tobacco, at 6s. 6d. For Glasgow, 20 tons Fustic on private terms. For Bremen, 50 tcs. Rice, 20 hhds. Tobacco, and 100 tons measurement goods, on private terms. For Antwerp, 1,800 bags Coffee, at 30s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Clipper ship *David Crockett*, 1,679 tons, to load for San Francisco; clipper ship *Comet*, 1,836 tons, load for the same port; bark *Charles William*, 298 tons, to Marseilles; staves; Bremen brig *Amazone*, from Norfolk to Jamaica, thence to London or Bremen; a bark, 598 tons, from Leghorn to New-York; bark *Kate Lincoln*, 285 tons, from Baltimore to Matanzas; a brig, 215 tons, to West Indies and back, on private terms; one, 210 tons, from Cadiz to Rio Grande, Salt, about 32s. 6d.; one, 2,500 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 ℔ bbl.; a Br. brig from Beaufort, N. C., to Liverpool or Bristol, Turpentine and Resin, 3s. 6d.; and Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; a schooner, 190 tons, from Fronsera, Mexico, to New-York, Mahogany, $7; a bark, 236 tons, from a Southern port to West Indies, Lumber, $9 50; a schooner to St. Domingo and back, $1,750; one, 147 tons, same voyage, $1,250; one, 600 bbls., to Savanna-la-Mar, $400; a brig, 180 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c.; one, 298 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, 37½c., and $2 50; a schooner, 300 tons, same voyage, 38c.; a brig, 225 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 40c., and $2 50; a bark, 380 tons, same voyage, 45c.; a schooner, 150 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, $1,300; a brig, 332 tons, from Norfolk to Matanzas, Railroad Ties, 30c.; a schooner, 156 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,500; a schooner, 154 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacoa, Sawed Lumber, $10; a Br. brig, 108 tons, to Turk's Island and back, Salt, 10c.

LAW REPORTS.

The Allaire Will Case.

Will of James P. Allaire.—This will, which has been subjected to a long and severe contestation before the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. West, has at last been admitted to probate. It will be remembered that the testator left very little personal estate, but a large landed property, of uncertain value, in New-Jersey. He left several children by his first wife, to whom he was married in early life. Four of those children survive, and two grandchildren, daughters of a deceased son. He also left a son by his second wife, the present Mrs. Allaire, to whom he was married in 1846, and who was a relative both of himself and of his first wife. This son was born about a year after the marriage.

The testator is said to have been a man of stern temper and iron will, but most affectionate toward those he loved. He conceived that some of the children of his first wife, and the daughter of one of them, treated him in a manner which was unkind, and that they were wanting in affection for and attention to him. On the basis of these facts or assumptions he made his last will, as also several previous wills which he cancelled. By the last one he gave a large farm and a legacy of $100 to one son, and legacies of $500 to two granddaughters, and of $100 each to two daughters and one son, all children of his first wife. The residue of his property, supposed to be worth about $50,000, he gave to his widow for life, and over to his son by her in fee. He also made his widow sole executrix.

This will was executed on the 7th of October, 1850, and was proved, as were his three previous wills, to have been written and witnessed by his friend and former confidential clerk, the late Abram Halsey, of Brooklyn. The will in question was also proved by two living witnesses—one a friend and the other an acquaintance of the testator, all the names of the witnesses being written under a formal and proper attestation-clause. These two witnesses proved their own signatures, but they were both unusually pressed with their own affairs at the time, and neither of them recollected seeing the testator sign his name. It was, however, well and strongly written at the end of the will. One of these witnesses remembered that the testator asked him to witness some paper for him, and the other that the testator called on him and requested him to go to some place in the City of New-York and "witness his will." The went accordingly "where were three or four persons," whose names he had forgotten, and in whose presence the testator said, "Gentlemen, this is my will," or to him, "Mr. Hart, this is my will." He also recollected that after the will was executed the testator observed, with a pleased expression of countenance, "Gentlemen, I thank you, and I hope it will be a long time before you may be called upon to prove." The witness, however, recollected no signature but his own, and never witnessed any other paper for Mr. Allaire.

The ground on which the will was contested was, that it was insufficiently proved, and that it appeared to have been procured through undue influence. It was also alleged that there had been a codicil executed, which was not produced. On the part of the proponents, however, evidence was put in that the testator had declared he would not make a codicil, and had several times said that he had made his will, and had stated the substance of it as it proved to be. And he gave as the reason why he had made it as he did, the unkindness, inattention and ingratitude of some of the children of his first wife. But, notwithstanding, it appeared in evidence that he had made liberal provision for the family of his blind daughter in his lifetime.

Counsel for the proponent, Benjamin and S. D. Cozzens, and John Cochrane, Esqs. For the contestants, Beebe, Dean and Donohue, E. C. and J. Winslow, Hamilton Morton, Fullerton and Dunning, and John Berry, Esqs.

Habeas Corpus—What Notice Requisite.

Electia A. Coon vs. *John L. Coon.*—This was a divorce suit, in which the defendant was ordered to pay alimony to the plaintiff. He was committed by a warrant from the Superior Court for refusing to comply with the order.

The defendant's counsel now obtained a *habeas corpus*, which was returnable before Justice Leonard, of the Supreme Court. At 10 o'clock, the hour named in the writ, the Sheriff was present with the defendant, and by Mr. Vanderpoel as his counsel, made return to the writ. A motion was made on the part of defendant for his discharge.

Lucius E. Bulkeley, for the plaintiff, opposed the discharge on the ground that the proceedings were irregular and the Justice without jurisdiction, because—1. No petition had been filed or served upon the plaintiff or her attorney, as required by law; and 2. As attorney for the plaintiff, he, Mr. Bulkeley, was entitled by section 61 of the *Habeas Corpus* act to eight days' notice of the proceeding.

Justice Leonard held the notice insufficient and that the prisoner must be remanded. The hearing was therefore adjourned to Jan. 30, to allow the requisite notice to be given.

The McKenzie Case.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY—HOW THEY STOOD.

Alexander McKenzie vs. *Jane McKenzie.*—In this cause, which was tried last week and resulted in a disagreement of the Jury, it appears that the division of the Jury has been erroneously stated. The following correspondence, for which we are under obligation to Hon. John McKeon, counsel in the cause, shows how the Jurors stood at the time of separating:

New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

Dear Sir: Will you do me the favor to state the vote of the Jury when they separated in the McKenzie case? I was informed that a vote was taken in each of the issues during the retirement of the Jury, and that the vote stood six for plaintiff and six for defendant.

I take the liberty of asking a statement of the votes from you as foreman of the Jury.

Yours respectfully, JOHN McKEON.

Lewis Morgan, Esq., corner Centre and White.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1860.

Dear Sir: The Jury in the case of McKenzie *vs.* McKenzie stood, at the time of separating, seven in favor of defendant to five in favor of plaintiff.

Yours, &c., LEWIS MORGAN, Foreman.

John McKeon, Esq.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Bryden vs. *Cummings.*—The prisoner must be remanded.

Cleveland vs. *Potter, et al.*—The defendant, W. D. Potter, must be allowed to serve an answer and counter claim to the complaint herein, and the plaintiff's attorney must furnish the said defendant or his attorney with a copy of the summons and complaint. The judgment and subsequent proceedings to stand as security, but all further proceedings thereon are to be stayed until the determination of the issues so to be made between the plaintiff and W. D. Potter. The costs of this motion fixed at $10, to abide events.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Holbrook vs. *Vose.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Smalley vs. *Doughty.*—Same order.

Mason vs. *King.*—Same order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Woodruff J.—*Byrne* vs. *Wicks.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Bosworth J.—*Jacobshon* vs. *Belmont.*—Verdict set aside and a new trial granted, the costs of the trial and of this motion to be costs in the cause, and to abide event.

Van Velptern vs. *Lawrence.*—Motion granted.

Calendar—Monday, Jan. 23.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 88, 52, 158, 166, 60, 93, 102½, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 75, 142, 135, 165.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer.—*Part II.*—416, 369, 400, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 488, 494, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 516, 518.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 275, 423, 457, 459, 241, 469, 471, 489, 491, 505, 507, 327, 357, 358, 219, 250, 361, 29, 403. *Part II.*—Nos. 425, 438, 82, 310, 268, 320, 412, 416, 422, 406, 430, 352, 400.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—(Nos. in both parts to be tried without a jury.) Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. *Part II.*—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are offering great inducements to purchasers in their Dress Goods Department. Fine quality Valentia Plaid at 1s. 6d. per yard, reduced from 2s. 6d. per yard; Ottoman Cloths at 4s., reduced from 6s, per yard; French Poplins 4s. per yard, reduced from $1.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now opening a large assortment of Mourning Goods, comprising De Laines, Challies, French and English Bombazines, Silk Warp Paramatta Cloths, &c., &c.; also, a lot of Black French Merino at 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. and 6s. per yard.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on Monday, Jan. 23, another large lot of superior quality French Kid Gloves at 5s. per pair, worth 7s.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now offering great bargains in Fall Silks, as they are closing out the balance of their Stock. Prices, 4s. 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 7s. and $1 per yard, full 25 per cent. under cost of importation.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.,
WILKES & MOYNAN
Are now opening a full assortment of linen goods. Heavy sheeting linens, all widths and qualities; fronting and shirting linens of the best brands; imported table damasks all widths; damask table-cloths, napkins and doylies all sizes and qualities; ALSO 50 pieces Russia crash, at 8, 9, 10 cents per yard.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

BULPIN'S
RETIREMENT
FROM
RETAIL TRADE,
ON 1ST OF FEBRUARY.
STOCK SELLING OFF,
THE LAST WEEK,
AT
MUCH BELOW COST!
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS AND FURS!
NO. 361 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Closing out FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, at from 25 to 50 per cent.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
All-Wool ENGLISH BLANKETS, slightly soiled.
Merinoes, Paramattas and Saxony Plaid
POIL DE CHEVRES POPLINS, &c.
WINTER DRESS GOODS, of all other descriptions.
WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WINTER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS at half price.
BEAVER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETS, selling off to make room for Spring goods.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
IS INVITED TO AN INVOICE OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Just received and to be opened
MONDAY, Jan. 23,
In which will be included
MANY CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL LIGHT FABRICS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail on Monday, Jan. 23, their immense stock of newly-imported goods, containing every article necessary for housekeeping and hotel use.
Also, French Muslins, Organdies and Tarletons for evening dresses; 250 cases of Cotton Sheeting and Shirting at manufacturers' prices.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
Just received, a choice stock of Mourning Dry Goods suitable for the present and coming season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WOVEN SKIRTS.
Letters Patent of the United States, dated Oct. 4, 1859, reissued Dec. 27, 1859, vest in us the exclusive right to make and sell what is known in the market as the
WOVEN SKELETON SKIRT.
It is generally known to manufacturers that this Skirt is original with us, but inasmuch as DEALERS may not be fully aware of our rights, we hereby notify the trade that these goods cannot be legally sold without a license, unless they bear our stamp, or are manufactured by parties holding a license from us. The name of the manufacturer, and date of patent, must be stamped on each Skirt.
We have retained as counsel C. M. Keller and George Gifford, Esqs., who have commenced legal proceedings to maintain our rights against parties willfully infringing. Application for license can be made to S. H. Doughty, No. 22 John-st., or William King, No. 153 West 15th-st.
JAMES DRAPER,
S. H. DOUGHTY,
WILLIAM KING,
JAMES BROWN.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.
W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON & CO., OSBORNE & CHEESMAN, and J. WILCOX & CO., are licensed to manufacture and sell Skirts under this patent.

301 'TIS A JOB LOT OF NEW GOODS. 301
SOLD FOR ONE-HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST.
100 pieces RICH DRESS SILKS,
At 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95 cents and $1 per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

301 'TIS A JOB LOT OF NEW GOODS. 301
SOLD FOR ONE-HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST.
500 pieces ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
At 25 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

301 'TIS A JOB LOT OF NEW GOODS. 301
SOLD FOR ONE-HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST.
800 pieces RICH CASHMERE DELAINES, (robe styles,)
At One Shilling per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

301 'TIS A JOB LOT OF NEW GOODS. 301
SOLD FOR ONE-HALF THEIR ACTUAL COST.
100 pieces PATTI PLAIDS, 4x4 wide,
At Three Shillings per yard,
Usually sold at $1.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well selected assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
which comprise in part:
French and Chinese Fans, in great variety.
Silk Nets, Coiffures and Head-dresses.
Fancy Hair Pins and Combs, in new styles.
Slides and Buckles, of steel, pearl, jet and gilt.
Gilt and Steel Jewelry.
Dress Buttons, Garters, Guard Chains.
Purses, Brushes, Accordeons, &c. to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW STYLES AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER.
The balance of the stock of the late firm of
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Viz:
TRIPLE WIDTH FRENCH BROCATEL, best quality,
Only $5 per yard;
Formerly $7 50 per yard.
SINGLE WIDTH DITTO,
$1 25 per yard;
Formerly $2 50 per yard.
6-4 SILK AND WOOL DAMAS LAINES,
$1 and $1 50 per yard.
WITH LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Equally cheap.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Being the balance of stock of the late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO., viz.:
Irish linens, sheetings, damask table cloths and napkins, towelings, American and English long cloths, brilliantes, plain and checked muslins table and piano covers, blankets, flannels, counterpanes, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
Balance of stock of the late firm of
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
EMIL KANTER, SUCCESSOR TO
FRED. M. PEYSER,
Begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has
Removed from the old stand,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
corner of Franklin-st., to the new and spacious marble store,
NO. 577 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, which he will open on
MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1860.
with a complete stock of
GERMAN ZEPHYR WORSTED,
EMBROIDERIES, PATTERNS, &c.,
LADIES' CLOAKS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
And a large variety of Parisian Fancy Articles.
And respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

$100 REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
$200 each.
(real value, $275,)
part of stock of the late firm of
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—TWO MORE CASES, at $1; 1 case of button-fronts, at $1 25; 1 case of the celebrated French Werley's, very cheap, usual price $4 50: 60 dozen ladies' pages, at 12½c.; zephyr worsted 15c. an ounce. MRS. ELGER, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

WET GOODS—ENGLISH PRINTS, SHIRTING Muslins, Worsted Dress Goods, Toilet Covers, Linen Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

REMOVAL.—E. J. BROWN & CO. HAVE REmoved to No. 330 Broadway, over C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., and are now opening a splendid assortment of Ribbons, Silks, &c.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 367 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st.,
Marble Building.

THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR COMPANY
Will close out the balance of their stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
At retail, at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, for cash only,
At their warehouse,
NO. 54 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., OF Broadway Tabernacle Church,
Will deliver a Lecture,
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860,
In connection with
THE MODEL OF
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
At
Dr. Van Zandt's Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.
SUBJECT:
JERUSALEM AND THE TEMPLE.
The Lecture will embrace:
1. A Description of the Site of the City and its Surroundings.
2. Its appearance in the time of David and the time of Christ.
3. Sketches of its History at different Eras.
4. The Three Temples—the building of the First and the Destruction of the last by Titus.
5. The present aspect of the City and its Population.
6. Sketch and Prospects of the Holy Land.
7. During the course of the evening the Model will be explained by Rev. J. S. Deihl, A. M.
Lecture commences at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

FOREIGN TRAVEL—ITS PLEASURES AND PROFITS.
MR. SIDDONS' DEBUT,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.
HOW TO TRAVEL IN THE OLD WORLD.
Admission, 50 cents. Double ticket, 25 cents. See opinions of the London Press in the New-York *Herald*, *New-York Times*, &c.

NEW LECTURE.
PARK BENJAMIN will deliver his new lecture, subject *Matrimony*, next MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, before the Young Men's Christian Lyceum, at the First Baptist Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts. Door open at 6½ P. M. Lecture commences at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents, for sale at all the music stores and at the door.

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS
Will give the first of his course of three Readings from SHAKESPEARE, THE POETS AND HUMORISTS, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock precisely, At Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets fifty cents, to be obtained at the door, or of Mr. HOWS No. 5 Cottage-place.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
Being honored with nightly-increasing audiences, will continue their DRAMATIC READINGS
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At Hope Chapel, at 8 o'clock. TO-NIGHT, MACBETH.

A NEW LECTURE (NEVER BEFORE DElivered) by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on *Politics and Religion*, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of
WM. F. LINDSAY, cor. East Broadway and Market-st.
R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.
E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Proceeds for a benevolent purpose
This lecture has been prepared in view of recent events, and in the hands of Mr. Beecher cannot fail to be of interest to all patriotic citizens.

LAST LECTURE.—REV. DR. SCUDDER WILL give his great Lecture on *The History of the British Empire in India, Mutiny, Battles, &c.*, at the Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. This lecture produced a profound sensation when first delivered, which all felt to be worth more than the cost of the whole course. Tickets, only 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. ARMITAGE—subject: *The Women of the American Revolution*—on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's rooms, No. 472 Broadway.

REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D. (KIRWAN) will lecture before the Burchard Christian Association, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church. Subject—*Loyola and the Jesuits.* Admittance 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—A HOME AND superior facilities for education are offered to a widow or a widower having daughters, and wishing to reside with them in the family of a Presbyterian clergyman, having charge of a first class day school for young ladies, (not boarding school.) in the upper part of the City. The rooms are furnished with hot and cold water and gas. The location is in a healthy neighborhood, easily accessible by cars and stages. Address HOME AND INSTRUCTION, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single lady or gentleman, can be very comfortably accommodated with board in a private family, residing in West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. The most satisfactory references will be given and required. Address S. W. A., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had. No other boarders. No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a neatly furnished room, with board, in a private family; also, a room to let without board. Call at No. 265 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let, on reasonable terms, a pleasant front room to a gentleman and wife; also a single room to a gentleman. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WARM, COMfortable home, for a single gentleman, in the modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry; family small and select, with no children; an excellent table, and terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, full board and room; location between Bleecker and 23d sts. and 6th and 3d avs. Address Box No. 636 General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family of high respectability, south of 14th-st. Address YOUNG GENT, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR AND one or two sleeping rooms on the second floor of a first-class boarding-house on Washington-square, may be had on moderate terms, as the occupants are about leaving town. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

19 UNION-PLACE, (BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th-st.) One suite of rooms and two single ones to let, with board. This is a desirable location; house fronting on the square; large clothes-closet attached to rooms. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

PRIVATE ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED. —A gentleman and wife desire good rooms (over the parlor) and meals in rooms, in a private house where there are no other boarders. The best references given and required. Address A., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NUMBER OF WATER tanks, the largest of which will hold six thousand gallons. Apply at No. 180 Avenue C.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES. New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HUSBAND TO ORDER—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—LESBIA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE OCTOROON—HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCES—MAGIC TOYS—COOL AS A CUCUMBER—SKETCHES IN INDIA. Evening—A HUSBAND TO ORDER—ALADDIN.

HOPE CHAPEL—MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—OUR GAL—THE LADY OF THE LYONS—THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

CHICKERING'S ROOMS, Broadway—CHAMBER CONCERT.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

LIBRARY HALL, Newark—DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS. SENOR OLIVEIRA.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES—MAT PEEL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 4th, touching at Queenstown the following morning, reached here yesterday. Her advices had been anticipated.

The Democratic and Republican members of the House have diverted themselves with caucuses since the adjournment on Friday. Nothing has been effected which gives the least hope of an organization. The Democrats are about to try as their candidate Mr. WILLIAM N. SMITH, of North Carolina, formerly an Old Line Whig. As he has acted recently with the South Americans, it is hoped, not without reason, that he may win some votes from them. The Anti-Lecomptonites are still determined to hold themselves aloof from both parties while the Republicans adhere to Mr. SHERMAN, claiming that no other candidate on their side of the House can receive so large a number of votes. The troubles in the Cabinet continue, and are said to have originated in the persistent desire of Postmaster-General HOLT to remove Mr. ISAAC COOK, the somewhat obnoxious Postmaster at Chicago, and in the determination of the Secretary of War to order to Florida Capt. MEIGS, now engaged on the Aqueduct at Washington. Senator DOUGLAS is expected to speak to-day, and prominent men from all parts of the country were congregating at the Capital to hear him. He is to attempt to show that the President has the authority to repress invasions of one State by the citizens of another—again placing himself in opposition to the Chief Executive.

California dates to the 30th ult. are telegraphed from Malloy's Station. The State Legislature was about to assemble at Sacramento, and there was much speculation among the politicians gathered there as to who would be the successful candidate for Senatorial honors. Gov. WELLER, who is favored by Senator GWIN, and Gen. DENVER, who has Gov. LATHAM'S support, were the prominent candidates. Gov. WELLER was expected to deliver his valedictory message on the 3d inst., and Mr. LATHAM, the Governor elect, to take the chair which was vacated on the 8th or 9th inst. As the deep snows prevented the miners from working their claims, they were carrying on an active business speculating in them. Sales had been made from $8,000 to $50,000. The same cause which retarded the miners in their operations was creating much suffering among the Indians and cattle, which were dying in large numbers, particularly in Honey Lake Valley. A bill had been introduced into the Legislature of Washington Territory in favor of organizing the islands between the Canal de Haro and the Strait of Rassareo as Harney County. These islands, it will be remembered, are disputed territory. It was stated that the British troops had been ordered from them until the title should be settled. Among the numerous items of interest by this mail is the announcement of a terrible storm at Puget's Sound.

Our correspondent in the City of Mexico relates the details of the recent defeat suffered by the Constitutionalists under the lead of VALLE and ROCHA. Although their numbers were superior to those of MIRAMON, the latter General was victorious, and entered Colima on the 22d ult., an event which caused the wildest rejoicings in the capital. The victory obtained by CARVAJAL over Gen. MINON is an offset to this, although the barbarous manner in which some of the defeated party were disfigured speaks ill for the moderation of the conqueror. The Press in the City of Mexico persist in urging the inevitability of a conflict with this Government. Our own internal troubles, it is stated, afford fine promise of success in case of such a conflict. Among the other wild projects on foot was one for the establishment of a Roman Catholic Monarchy in Mexico. A journal advocating this idea was to make its appearance on the 2d inst., the same day on which MIRAMON was expected to make his advent in the City of Mexico. For this event great preparations were making.

An accident occurred on the New-Haven Railroad on Saturday afternoon, which happily resulted in no loss of life and but little destruction of property. Just after leaving Milford the axle of the driving wheel of the locomotive broke, and before the train could be checked the trucks of the tender were thrown from the track; the baggage car, which contained nine gentlemen, was turned upside down—Mr. MADDIGAN, the express agent, being severely bruised in the course of its evolution—and the first passenger car was hurled down an embankment. The second passenger car was also thrown from the track, but those that followed it maintained their position. As the train was running at a speed of more than thirty miles an hour, it seems almost miraculous that no one of the 250 passengers it contained, save the gentleman above referred to, received serious injury.

Capt. BIGELOW was again on the stand at Lawrence, on Saturday, in order to afford an opportunity for a reëxamination relative to the iron pillars and mortar works of the Pemberton Mill. Mr. THOMAS DOLLIVER, who had been engaged in overhauling the ruins, testified to the imperfection of several of the pillars which he had inspected. The contributions for the relief of the survivors, thus far made in this City, amount to $4,471 25.

There have been reports for some time past that the State Treasurer of Michigan, Mr. JOHN MCKINNEY, has made improper use of the State moneys. An investigation just ended by the State Auditing Board develops the following facts: That $35,593 were deposited with the Artisans' Bank of New-York; 16,205 with C. T. ANTHONY of New-York; $5,000 with D. MCINTYRE of Ann Arbor, and smaller sums to other parties, for none of which has an approved bond been executed. Also, that $50,000 was deposited with E. H. HAZLETON & Co., without security. The total amount of State moneys thus put out, unsecured, is $110,198. The Auditing Board has passed a resolution declaring that the Treasurer has not only violated the law, but greatly endangered the safe-keeping of the public funds, and seriously prejudiced the interests of the State.

The Assembly on Saturday continued to accumulate bills of which to make future disposal. Among those introduced were, one to incorporate the Orange County Milk Association with a capital of $100,000; to appropriate $100,000 to aid the People's College; to commute the sentence of Mrs. Hartung to imprisonment for life; to appropriate $800 to build a church for the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation: and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the rights and duties of landlords and tenants, or in other words to repeal certain portions of the Statutes on which the Court of Appeals based their recent decision in the anti-rent cases. Among the bills reported favorably was one providing for the assessment and payment of the damages occasioned by the Quarantine incendiaries.

The case of STEPHENS was again argued before the Court of Appeals, on Friday last, on a motion to quash the writ of error recently granted by Judge INGRAHAM. This motion was made by the District Attorney, on the ground that a second writ of error could not issue in the same case. The motion was opposed by Mr. ASHMEAD, who contended that it was constantly the practice in England to allow such writs for the second time in the same case. Mr. ASHMEAD cited many instances of such practice from the books. It is understood that the Court of Appeals entertains much doubt as to the propriety of sustaining the second writ.

The Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York celebrated its fifth anniversary on Saturday, in the building now occupied for that purpose, No. 83 Madison-avenue. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS presided. Addresses were made by Drs. FRANCIS, GREEN and STEPHENS, Rev. Dr. PRIME, Rev. Mr. MILBURN and Hon. J. W. BEEKMAN. The exercises were of a very interesting character.

Rev. Dr. COE, one of the Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society, preached yesterday morning, in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, a sermon in behalf of that Society.

The Stock market on Saturday was weak in the forenoon on most of the Railway Shares, but closed steadier at the Second Board. Money easy to the Brokers, at 6@7 ⅌ cent., on call, and at 7@8 ⅌ cent. on prime Merchant Paper, 60 days to 6 months. Foreign Exchange steady, 109 on London.

Sales were made of 3,800 bales Cotton, including 2,500 bales *in transitu*, at very firm prices. Flour was dull and lower. Wheat was inactive and unsettled. Corn again declined, with heavy receipts and a restricted inquiry. Rye and Barley were in request. Provisions were moderately dealt in, as were likewise Groceries. Naval Stores, Tallow, Linseed Oil, Hay, Hops and Clover Seed, Hides and Leather were depressed. Whisky was plenty, and a shade cheaper. Freights were quiet, with 435 vessels of all classes in port.

The Speakership.

Mr. SHERMAN's explanation of his position, on Friday, though rather tardy, was both manly and pertinent. While expressing a perfect willingness to avow or disavow every sentiment contained in HELPER's book, yet so long as the offensive resolution of Mr. CLARK lies before the House—a resolution introduced in an unparliamentary manner, and urged with arguments which have implied a prejudgment of the case—Mr. SHERMAN refuses to enter upon any justification of himself against the charges which have been brought against him. If Mr. CLARK will withdraw his resolution temporarily, so that Mr. SHERMAN can feel his wounded self-respect relieved from a grievous pressure, the Republican candidate for the Speakership offers to give Mr. CLARK and the Democracy and the House full satisfaction. At the same time he renews his statement, previously made, that, at the solicitation of a colleague, he allowed his name to be attached to a recommendation of the too-famous Helper book for circulation as a political pamphlet, provided, as he avers, it contained nothing improper or offensive. This confession of Mr. SHERMAN, unconsciously to himself, no doubt, illustrates the grave mischiefs which have flowed in upon our national politics from dealing with great sectional passions as the basis of partisan action.

In the heat and fury of the great struggle of 1856, forced upon the country by the intemperate zeal of the Pro-Slavery South, the whole question of Slavery, in its political bearings upon our national life, was, for the first time in our history, brought fairly and legitimately into the field of political controversy. The Republican Party rose into existence, and grew into power, from that contest. Nothing, then, could be more natural than that the men who had become accustomed to defend the rights of American citizens in Kansas, by pleading the perversity of the organized institution which threatened those rights, should fall into the habit of regarding Anti-Slavery arguments as fair weapons of warfare against their Democratic opponents, long after the issue which had evolved those arguments had been practically determined. This, it strikes us, is the true interpretation of Mr. SHERMAN's connection with a book which we condemned at the time of its publication as unwholesome in temper and unwise in tone. If Southern men really believe Mr. SHERMAN to be of one mind with this Helper book in his views of the best way of discussing Slavery at the South, if they believe that by lending the book the indorsement of his name and position he meant to excite a fierce social controversy between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding whites of the South, they cannot be expected tamely to acquiesce in his elevation to the responsible national office for which he has been nominated by his own party. Nor can it be thought extraordinary by any candid and right-minded Northern man that the affair at Harper's Ferry, revealing as it did the existence of a strong faction at the North disposed to countenance an armed aggression upon Slavery, not only by Southern but even by Northern non-Slaveholders, should have inflamed the Southern mind for a time to a point at which the merest suggestion of practical Anti-Slavery should strike Southerners as a proclamation of intended interference with their homes and an intended insult to the political sovereignty of their States.

It is therefore very much to be regretted, in the first place, that the Republican party should have fallen upon a nomination which instantly brought up the question of aggressive Anti-Slavery in connection with the organization of the House; and in the second place, that Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, in mooting this question, should have done so in terms which made it impossible for Mr. SHERMAN to regard his resolution as anything but what it was openly described the other day by Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, as being "an indictment." Had Mr. SHERMAN been able to explain his connexion with this now notorious work at first, he would unquestionably have cleared himself, we think, of anything at all like the frightful designs which have been imputed to him and to his colleagues so freely during the long palaver still going on at Washington. He would have convicted himself of a piece of political carelessness, certainly, in respect to which it may perhaps be doubted whether he is a sinner above all them that be in the capitol. But he would have shown that he is at least as sound a patriot, and as far averse from all illegal interference with any rights of any American citizens under the Constitution, as any of the mercurial gentlemen from the extreme South who breakfast, dine and sup upon Disunionism with its fiery consequences. This he was not permitted to do; this Mr. CLARK of Missouri still refuses to allow him to do, and the contest for the Speakership has accordingly subsided into an issue of personal dignity and partisan pride.

Mr. SHERMAN charged it upon his antagonists that the "whole head and front of his offending was that he was a Republican." This his antagonists deny; and it would accordingly seem to be tolerably clear, to men independent of all party ties, that a simple and practical way of testing this last clear and positive issue now lies open. With all respect for Mr. SHERMAN, and every wish to see justice done him, the people of the United States can hardly be expected to value a vindication of his personal position more highly than an organization of the National House of Representatives. The Democrats, or a portion of them in the House, have admitted the existence of a compact among themselves to oppose the adoption of the "plurality rule to the bitter end." The pretence of constitutional qualms, as the motive of this compact, will hardly deceive the most innocent rural constituent. If the compact has been made, it has been made as a counter-irritant to the Republican determination of electing Mr. SHERMAN. Are we to stand by forever and see the business of the country suspended *in nubibus* between these opposing forces? The Democrats allege a distinction between Republicanism and what they style Helperism. They set their faces as flint against the second, utterly refusing even to permit themselves to be informed what it means. They imply, accordingly, a comparative disposition to treat with the first. Why not take them at the sense of their position?

Judicial Salaries.

The proposed increase in the Judges' salaries, which the late Board of Supervisors refused to consider, is now being forced upon the attention of the Legislature, both by a petition signed by a large number of the members of the bar and others, and, if we are to believe the statements of correspondents in Albany, by the personal lobbying and solicitation of the Judges themselves. The Legislature is asked to recommend that the salaries of those Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court who were in office before the 1st of January, 1858, be increased so as to place them on an equality with those who took office on that day, at a higher rate of compensation. It is alleged that to allow one portion of the Judges to be in receipt of larger salaries than their colleagues, who are performing precisely the same duties, and whose greater experience may reasonably be presumed to enable them to perform their duties even better than their juniors, is to create an invidious and unjustifiable distinction.

We admit that it is somewhat unfortunate that some members of the bench should be paid more highly than others, and we have no doubt that every one of them deserves far more money than he will ever receive; but two wrongs, nevertheless, do not make one right. The fact that, owing to the natural and legitimate operation of a system which was deliberately established by the last Constitution of the State, it should be found necessary to raise the salaries of Judges as business increases and money falls in value, although abundantly worth considering, is not a reason for setting aside almost the only real guarantees for judicial purity and good conduct which are at this moment to be found in our laws. The question is not, are our Judges paid sufficiently?—but, is that provision of the Constitution which declares that no Judge shall have his salary increased or diminished during his term of office a wise, just or salutary one? Is it a provision necessary for the maintenance of public confidence in the Courts? Is it one on which any portion of the future happiness and good government of this whole community can in any degree be said to depend?

We have no doubt whatever that there is not one honest lawyer, not one intelligent layman in the State, who would venture to answer these questions except in the affirmative; and if this is the real state of the case—the sum and substance and gist of the whole matter—is it not an insult to the public common sense to ask to have the rule abrogated for the mere purpose of relieving three or four individuals from a possible hardship? That the hardship itself may be largely imaginary, is indicated by the fact that the Judges on whose behalf this extraordinary move is made are actually in the receipt of the full amount for which they agreed to serve when they were elected, and which was at that time all they ever expected to receive. They would, moreover, have continued to serve on the same terms to the end, if the new comers had not obtained a larger stipend; so that their grievance rather unjudicially resembles that of an urchin who whines and pouts because his younger brother has received from a too partial grandmother a larger apple than was given by his father to himself. Judge SMITH receives $6,000 a year, while Judge BROWN receives only $5,000—so, in spite of the fact that this was all BROWN ever bargained for, we are asked to nullify the Constitution and set at naught the only remaining guarantee for judicial integrity, in order to secure BROWN an extra $1,000, and make him happy. We wonder, too, if the signers of the petition have entirely overlooked the fact, that the longest term of office of any of the Judges on the bench is six or eight years; that they are not all elected at the same time, and do not all serve for the same periods; that some of them come into office every year, and take their seats on the bench beside others who have been there already for three or four years. Have they also overlooked the fact that the relative value of money is steadily decreasing, and will, in all likelihood, according to the demonstrations of M. CHEVALIER and other authorities, continue to decrease for many years to come; that, consequently, we shall be compelled, from time to time, to largely increase the Judges' salaries? If they have not forgotten these things, will they tell us whether they propose that every time this increase is made, it shall be made to take effect at the election next ensuing, in favor of the officers then chosen, or in favor of the whole judiciary equally, the actual as well as the prospective incumbents. If, as from their present action we have every right to infer, they desire to see the whole Bench, without distinction, share in the advantages of all changes made in the amount of the salaries, we should like to be informed how we are to be preserved from the regular repetition of such humiliating and ominous spectacles as we are now witnessing—judges haunting the lobbies of the Legislature and the ante-room of the Board of Supervisors, cringing, cajoling and soliciting, degrading themselves and their office, by actively engaging in all the tricks and intrigues by which votes are won and politicians influenced. Bad enough it is to have the men who hold our lives and liberty, and property, under the shield of their conscience and their honor, descending into the political arena at all to contend with the creatures of caucuses and conventions for any prize whatever; but it is still worse to have them contending for a round sum, to be paid into their own pockets out of the public Treasury. And we can assure the members of the Bar who have signed this petition, that if the scheme they are supporting be carried into effect, we shall have periodical agitations for its repetition as long as judges are men, and politicians are dishonest, and money is desirable. We shall have, moreover, a judicial system unparalleled for laxity and worthlessness. Instead of Judges holding office during good behavior, and independent of any man's favor, serving for a sum the diminution or increase of which is alike impossible, with a thousand external motives to act uprightly, and not one to act basely—we shall have judges nominated by knavish politicians in secret conclave, elected by a rabble at the polls, serving just long enough to make a second term of office a necessity, and for a salary the amount of which will depend upon the votes of the political majority of the Legislature or Board of Supervisors. If anybody knows any judicial system in the world worse than this, we should be glad to hear of it, and on receiving the information will certainly forward it to the signers of this petition, as it possibly may contain features which they would like to introduce into our own.

Cassius M. Clay at the Capitol at Frankfort.

The facts that CASSIUS M. CLAY on the 10th inst., was allowed to deliver from the steps of the capitol at Frankfort, in Kentucky, a speech more than three hours in length, in which the boldest if not the most radical view on the political relations of Slavery were taken, and the celebrated work of HELPER unequivocally indorsed, with the exception of a single point, to which the speaker objected "not that it was incendiary, but that it was a blunder," and that this speech was listened to by a large auditory, many of whom were inflexibly hostile to the sentiments of the speaker, without the least interruption or molestation, though threats had been publicly made that he should not be permitted to speak, and an influential journal had counselled that he should be silenced by violence, and that Kentuckians would be proved to be cowards if he was not—we say, these facts are most significant and striking. Northern men, and especially Northern philanthropists will do well to ponder their meaning.

That Mr. CLAY's known personal prowess, and his invincible determination to speak or die, can explain this unwonted phenomenon, is of course quite out of the question. This is an idea which Mr. CLAY himself repudiates with indignation. Whatever may be the faults of the people of Kentucky, that of a want of personal courage has never been laid to their charge. As Mr. CLAY, with rare felicity, remarked in his opening:

> "It is because that I know that I am here and among such men and in Kentucky, that I speak here to-night. The brave are always generous—always! and placing implicit confidence in this great fundamental truth, I have never feared to go forth through all this broad and glorious land of ours, relying upon the justice and magnanimity of Kentuckians. I never asked, I never cared, whether they were Democrats, Republicans, Americans, or of any other party denomination. Thank God, gentlemen, this trust of mine has never been falsified. Whether I stand in your State-house, or whether I stand outside of your State-house—whether I am surrounded by light or covered by darkness, I feel equally safe while I am among Kentuckians."

How, then, are we to explain this apparent anomaly in the prevailing proscriptive course of the South whenever any attack upon her favorite institution has been so much as apprehended? The most obvious is, we doubt not, also the true solution of the seeming mystery. CASSIUS M. CLAY owes his triumph to the belief of Kentuckians in his honesty, to their respect for his high spirit, and, above all, to their feeling that, as a Kentuckian by birth and by the residence of a lifetime—a man to the manor born, and the inheritor of an illustrious name—he had the right to express his mature and heartfelt sentiments upon whatever concerned the interests and honor of their and his beloved State. There was no gratuitous intermeddling, no moral impertinence, in his full and explicit utterance. The only dissatisfaction shown with his speaking on this exciting subject at this exciting time, was that the Hall of Representatives, in which he was expected to speak, was closed as the hour for the address drew near, and Mr. CLAY, consequently, was compelled to make his speech on the outside of the building. The moral lesson, the illustration of the chivalrous spirit of old Kentucky, would have been complete if the doors of the Hall of legislation had been thrown wide open for the convenience of that large and respectable portion of the citizens of the State, who desired to hear the distingsished orator. But as the scene truly passed, it was memorable and eloquent enough. There is a touch of the truly heroic in the spectacle of a man, in these days of cheap courage and sentimental philanthropy, standing up in the darkness and the storm, firm in his purpose, conscious of his integrity and his patriotism, self-collected in the might of a sincere soul—at a time, too, when the excitement of the public mind might well suggest prudent, if not timid counsels—and speaking his whole mind out upon a most difficult and delicate subject; proclaiming, not afar off to the whole world, but to his own people, sentiments which he well knew were not only obnoxious to the great majority of the living men before him, but by many of them honestly believed to be immediately inimical to the peace and safety of the State. Nor while we congratulate the Commonwealth of Kentucky on this successful assertion of the great principle of the freedom of speech—the one enduring guarantee of the Constitution and the genius of our institutions—and while we accord the meed of our gratitude and praise to the man whom good fortune, as well as real nobleness, has been so signally illustrated—must we forget the woman who, with a magnanimity and devotion of which no brighter example is to be found in Greek or Roman story, "prayed to God"—not that her husband might be safe from personal harm—but "*that he might most gloriously vindicate his principles to-night.*"

Constitutional Dry-Goods.

The great non-intercourse movement has at last found an organ at the South. A journal published in Georgia, under the ominious and highly constitutional title of the *Daily Southern Confederacy*, has issued a solemn list of the "Black" and another of the "White" houses of New-York engaged in the dry-goods business. In the first of these lists are comprised all the wicked creatures known "to be steeped and saturated in Sewardism, Brownism, Greeleyism, Helperism and incendiarism," which last phrase we should be inclined to regard as a bit of tautalogy, had we not the largest confidence in the rhetorical simplicity and accuracy of our contemporary.

Those "found in the white list, on the conrary, are sound constitutional houses, and *are yet interested in the institutions of the South*," by which expression, we suppose we are to understand that the houses in question not having collected all their Southern debts in cash, hold a certain number of their darker fellow-creatures in the way of mortgage.

Now we don't intend to afford a gratuitous advertisement to either of these lists, but we appeal from the Southern public crazy to the Southern public sane, to reflect upon the inevitable tendency of such proceedings as this. It must be observed that the immediate object of the persons organizing this movement is not to compel the Black Houses of the North into making whited sepulchres of themselves. That is only a remote and ultimate purpose. The direct and avowed result aimed at is to coerce Southern merchants into buying their dry goods only of houses certified to be already as white as snow, and as constitutional as a ten-miles-walk in a frosty morning. It is the Georgia purchaser who is to be inspected, supervised and kept in the right path. It is the "stencil-marks" on the goods which he imports from the North by which he is to stand or fall. Unconstitutional crinoline, Helperite extensions, Sewardite *moire antique*, Greeleyite cotton stockings, are to be laid in wait for, dragged forth and brought to the light of day, from their hiding-places behind Georgian counters, and on the shelves of Georgian shops. In other words, the population of Georgia is invited to turn itself into one vast detective police. The husband is to educate the wife of his bosom into detecting an unconstitutional flannel by the touch of her thumb and forefinger; the daughter and the mother are to act as a combined steel-trap for springing conviction upon the wretched counter-jumper who shall essay to throw a Sewardite cloak upon their patriotic instincts. The most degrading, the most demoralizing of inquisitions is to be introduced into the bosom of Southern chivalry; and the unhappy Southern dealer in dry goods, when he travels Northward to make his annual purchases, is to be dogged by spies, who will hold him sternly to the dread alternative of buying from men who may ask their own prices, since they will have him consciously in their power, or risking his home, his character and his life to save his precious per centage of profit.

Can it be that the "patriarchal institution" needs to be thus defended and maintained?

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Virginia in the Democratic Convention—The War of Wise and Hunter—Hunter's Public Life.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

The great question of the day here now is, for whom the vote of Virginia shall be cast in the coming Democratic Convention at Charleston. The friends of HUNTER and WISE are engaged in a bitter struggle for the mastery, and for the time being the pretensions of all other aspirants are ignored in this internecine fight between the rival roses at home.

WISE you know enough of by reputation, and his acts, speeches and epistolary productions through the late year have sufficiently familiarized you with his character as a public man without one word of further comment. These furnish a perfect mirror in which to get a thorough conception of the man. HUNTER has been for several years past less conspicuous than WISE, and probably deserves more than a passing notice. At the risk of wearying your readers, I have determined to give rather an extended sketch of some features of his public life.

Mr. HUNTER, though yet in middle life, has served for the past twenty-two years in the National Congress. At his first entrance, as a member of the House of Representatives, he signalized himself by a speech of eminent ability in opposition both to the Bank of the United States and a system of pet banks for the management and custody of the public funds, and in favor of a *divorce* of the Government from banks. He went for the Independent Treasury. This measure was then timidly and partially supported even by the Democracy. It was bitterly denounced by the Whigs and Conservatives, headed by CLAY, WEBSTER, RIVES and TALLMADGE. Many doubted whether the bill did not go too far—others whether it could ever be executed. It is due to Senator HUNTER to recite that at a time when so many shrank from the storm he was found firm, efficient, and with full confidence in the popular intelligence, asserting those sound principles of the Constitution and political economy which have, after years of trial and obloquy, been embodied in Democratic legislation, and universally acquiesced in.

But if the advocates for a constitutional currency, and of a repudiation of the rag-barons, were deemed extreme, those who held that it was a wrong and an oppression to tax the farmer and the laborer for the benefit of the "lords of the loom and the spindle," were denounced as even more wild and visionary. The plain and apparently obvious truth, that every man has a right, under our system of Government, to employ his industry and capital in the mode his own judgment shall suggest, and that from such individual and voluntary action the greatest results of general happiness and benefit will flow, were scouted as a monstrous Democratic heresy. To those who have been unmindful of the great progress made towards the true principles of political economy in the administration of the Government, it may not be amiss to recall the time when these principles were so unpopular that it required a species of moral heroism to embrace and defend them. Among the earliest in meeting the sophisms and the sneers of the Protectionists, we find Senator HUNTER; laboring year after year until this giant monopoly was overthrown and protection forever discarded as an "obsolete idea." The danger is now almost entirely removed. The burdensome tax upon the farmer, the planter and the laboring man has been struck down; but the great grain-growing population of the Northwest will not willingly dismiss their grateful recollections of one who was most efficient in breaking the shackles of American industry and enterprise.

In his Congressional career Mr. HUNTER has studiously devoted himself to the *business* of the country. As the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, his labors to reduce expenditures and in the introduction of useful reforms have not been the less arduous and effective because they did not meet the public eye or afford a theatre for oratorical display. In the Senate and everywhere he has been the steadfast foe of every scheme of jobbers and spoilmen to deplete the Public Treasury, or to convert the Government instituted for the many to individual uses and benefit. He has been ever in favor of economy and a strict adherence to the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the questions of Slavery which have so often engrossed the public councils of late years to the exclusion of its legitimate business, and with the worst results to the true spirit of union and brotherhood which the Constitution was formed to secure, we find Mr. HUNTER, while maintaining with firmness the views of his constituents, yet never relapsing into the language of sectional bitterness or exasperation. He has never spoken one word, even at times of deepest excitement, offensive to the feelingsof Northern men; and has upon this subject, as upon all others, exhibited a good temper, moderation, and a devotion to the Union, which, if cultivated by others, would either banish such strifes or greatly lessen the danger resulting from them. He has at times expressed opinions from which some of us may differ; but we recognize him as a safe, moderate, temperate and national man, whom every true Democrat and lover of a Constitutional Union may fairly sustain.

The adopted citizen and the Catholic, whose rights were menaced by the Know-Nothing organization will always recall with gratitude the eloquent appeal for their rights made by Senator HUNTER before the people of Virginia, in the memorable contest when this wretched system of oath-bound proscription, mental reservations and equivocations went down before the living voice and outspoken condemnation of a free people. To any one hereafter who shall read that speech, it will be matter of wonder that any party should ever have found a footing in our country whose doctrines and practices were so subversive of every principle of liberty and toleration, and so utterly at war with every manly and generous sentiment. With a patient and comprehensive logic the doctrines of this organization were examined by Mr. HUNTER, and shown to be alike unconstitutional, impolitic and unworthy of freemen; while the true principles of the Government for which the Democracy were contending were placed upon a solid footing of reason and argument, enforced by the highest beauty of style and rhetorical illustration. Had Mr. HUNTER performed no other service to his country than this refutation of Know-Nothing heresies and vindication of the principles of religious toleration, he might even here safely rest his claims to fame, as a useful statesman and patriot.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—We learn by a gentleman who arrived in this City on Friday, by the Montreal passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad, that the express which left this City the night previous, ran off the track near Schodack. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The engine, baggage, and one passenger car, passed over safely, but the remaining four cars were thrown from the track. The passengers were taken to Albany in the baggage and passenger car, among whom were some who were injured in the late accident on that road. The track was not cleared until 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

D. D. Owen, State Geologist of Indiana, reports to the State Board of Agriculture that during the progress of the survey of the State several beds of iron ore were found, usually either interstratified with the coal measures, or near the margin of the coal basin, some of which ores evidently contain a large percentage of iron, sufficient to make them valuable in the arts; some, however, from their proximity to sand-stone, appear too largely combined with silicious materials, which has a tendency to render them rather refractory under the process usually employed in the half-stack furnace, hitherto chiefly used in our Western States. Besides these iron ores of the coal region, large deposits of bog iron ore were partially examined.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body met yesterday morning at No. 281 Grand-street. The Society numbers over 200 members, a large portion of whom were present. It was announced that $1,849 05 had been thus far collected for the relief of the sixty-three sufferers by the fire of Dec. 6—of which $1,671 74 had been applied directly for the aid of the needy; $6 67 remained on hand, and the balance had been expended for necessary outlays in collecting, &c. The piano-forte makers of the City number about 1,200, and it is believed that should even half of them join the Association and contribute to its support, all could be aided in case of sickness, inability to obtain work, or loss of tools by fire, on the principle of a mutual insurance company. It was for the purpose of advancing these ends that the meeting of yesterday was convened. The discussion was quite protracted, and resulted in definite arrangements for forwarding the desired object.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The engine of the train which left this City for New-Haven on Saturday afternoon broke its driving-wheel just after passing Milford, and while going at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The locomotive ran nearly six hundred feet before it could be stopped. The baggage-car, which contained some gentlemen, was overturned and thrown immediately across the track; the first passenger-car was thrown down an embankment, and the second was hurled on its side; yet, strange to say, of the two hundred and fifty passengers on the train, but one was seriously injured. This one was Mr. MADDIGAN, an Express agent, who was in the baggage-car. Five trains were detained at the scene of the accident for more than six hours, while the wreck was cleared away.

UNLICENSED PREACHING.—Yesterday morning Mr. EDWARD KILLOP, an itinerant preacher, attempted to discourse on morals and religion before a heterogeneous crowd, in front of the City Hall. As he was unable to show a license from the City authorities to preach in the street, Officer CLARK felt obliged to request him to desist, but Mr. KILLOP refused to do so, and was consequently taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who offered to discharge him from custody if he would promise to refrain from public exhortations of this character in the future. To this proposition Mr. KILLOP would not assent, and in default of the payment of $10 fine, which was then imposed, was locked up in the Tombs.

FIRES.—Shortly after 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, an accidental fire took place in the dye-house of Messrs. MCDOUGAL & GARDNER, Nos. 81 and 83 West Twenty-fourth-street. Damage about $1,500; insured in the St. Nicholas and Peter Cooper Insurance Companies....A window curtain caught fire at No. 153 Hudson-street, on Saturday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. The flames were extinguished before any material damage was done. JOHN WILEY, foreman of Engine Company No. 11, while going to the fire, was run over by Engine No. 34, and had one of his legs badly crushed.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON is to lecture this evening on "Jerusalem and the Temple," in connection with the beautiful model of King SOLOMON's Temple, now on exhibition in Rev. Dr. VAN ZANT's Church, Ninth street, near Broadway. The popularity of the lecturer, and a desire to see this admirable work, will be a combination of inducements which cannot fail to fill the house.

THE POTOMAC OPEN.—The Potomac River is at length free from ice, and the steamers of the line of Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. have resumed their regular trips. The *Mount Vernon* will leave on Saturday for Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.

A STRIKE.—The German printers of this City have at length concluded that they work as well as natives who follow the same business, and that they must be paid as well. To bring their employers to terms, they have resorted to a "strike."

WARD ORGANIZATIONS FOR 1860.—The Seventeenth Ward Tammany Democratic Committee has organized for the year, by the election of DAVID CRAWFORD President; JOHN RYAN and M. C. GROSS, Secretaries, and ISAAC DUBOIS, Treasurer.

A WHITE PORPOISE.—The steamship *Patapsco*, Capt. LAYFIELD, from Portland, has brought to this port a white porpoise, which was caught in the Saginaw River. It weighs 2,860 pounds, and is a rare specimen of the porpoise.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Jan. 13, 255; admitted to Jan. 20, 53; discharged, cured or relieved, 49; died, 3; remaining at date, 256; males, 220; females, 36.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS.

LEONORA VOLKVEIN, a child 2 years of age, residing at No. 194 East Twenty-sixth-street, was fatally scalded on Saturday morning by overturning a pot of boiling water which was upon the stove.... The body of ANN FALLEN, a middle-aged Irishwoman, was found on Saturday in the East River, at the foot of James-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but the evidence failed to show how deceased got into the water. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.....BRIDGET EAGAN, an infant of 3 years, died, on Saturday night, in consequence of burns received on Wednesday last, when she set fire to her clothes with a candle while she was in the room alone. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at No. 141 East Thirty-eighth street, the residence of the child's parents....The same Coroner investigated the cause of the death of an infant which was found yesterday morning in the hall-way of the tenement house, No. 13 Stanton-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that the child had been strangled. Who were the parents of the infant was not ascertained. A verdict of death from suffocation at the hands of some unknown person was given.

Police Reports.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BILLY MULLIGAN.

Wm. Mulligan, who was banished from California in 1856, and who has been the hero of a hundred brawls since his arrival in this City, was taken before Justice KELLY on Saturday, to answer for having threatened to shoot Officer Oliver, of the Fifteenth Precinct. It is alleged that Mulligan, on Thursday evening, had had a dispute with John Morrissey, the pugilist, at the saloon of the latter, No. 676 Broadway, during which he drew a loaded revolver and declared he would kill that celebrated pugilist. The bystanders on that occasion prevented violence, and Mulligan was next morning taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of assaulting Morrissey. In the evening he again went into the same saloon, and was immediately ordered out. Refusing to go, the Police were called, when Mulligan presented his revolver at Officer Oliver, who attempted to arrest him. Assistance was obtained, however, and the desperado was finally secured. The magistrate committed Mulligan to the cells, as he was unable to procure the $1,000 bail which was demanded. It is said that the prisoner is under bonds of at least $10,000, to answer similar charges.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Early on Saturday morning Officer Dannett observed a light in the rear part of Messrs. Lippincott & Martin's pork-packing establishment, Nos. 511 and 513 Tenth-avenue. Upon closer scrutiny he saw two burglars inside endeavoring to pry open the safe, and having procured the key of the store, Mr. Martin, one of the proprietors, and himself went in and arrested the delinquents, both of whom were found to be less than 20 years of age. They gave their names as Jas. O'Neil and Wm. Harrison. Upon searching them a set of burglars' implements was found. Justice KELLY committed them for trial....Wm. Smith, a carman, and Martin Besby, an oysterman, were detected on Friday night as they were leaving the store of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., No. 23 Park-place, which, it is alleged, they had broken open with the intention of robbing. Ex-Detective Wildey accomplished their arrest, and found two pieces of serge, valued at $70, in their possession. They were taken before Justice KELLY, who consigned them to prison to await trial.

A CLAIMANT WANTED.

James Johnson, a colored man, was apprehended late on Saturday night by Sergeant Dickson, of the Detective Police, on suspicion of having stolen a carpet-bag containing gentlemen's wearing apparel, marked "M," table-clothes, napkins, &c., which he had in his possession. After walking a short distance with the officer, Johnson dropped the carpet-bag and ran off. He was overtaken, however, and is now in prison awaiting examination. On his person were found eight pawn-tickets for shawls, boots, bed-quilts, &c., and also several latch-keys.

AN OLD STORY.

Officer Carr, on Saturday afternoon, arrested George W. Mayger, charged with having robbed William Francis, just arrived from St. Thomas, of his pocket-book, containing $7 50 in money and some valuable papers. Mayger and a confederate, John Becket, it is alleged, fell in with Mr. Francis and offered to escort him through the City. When in the vicinity of the Five Points, they relieved him of his property, and decamped. Neither Becket nor the money had been found at last accounts.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL THIEF.

On Saturday afternoon, while the family of Mr. Geo. Haight, residing at No. 246 West Twenty-second-street, were at dinner, the house was entered by Letitia Williams, a young colored woman, who packed up about $55 worth of clothing in a bundle, and was just passing out of the front door with her booty, when Mr. Haight observed her, and had her arrested. She was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, to whom she acknowledged her guilt, and he committed her to answer.

LIQUOR AND SEGARS ON CREDIT.

James Smith, a young man employed as clerk in the cigar store of Mr. Alfred Hall, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having defrauded Mr. A. R. Thorp, of No. 754 Broadway, of liquor and cigars, valued at $26. It is alleged that Smith represented to Mr. Thorp that he had been sent by his employer to procure the goods, but this statement was found to be untrue. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for examination.

NOT A DANCE HOUSE.

Mr. Frank Duffy desires us to state that he is not the keeper of a "dance house" in the common acceptation of that term. The ladies and gentlemen, he says, who patronize his school are respectable hard working people "that wants to lern to dance."

A Retraction.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 11th inst. I preferred a complaint before

Mr. Justice BRENNAN against THOMAS E. FORAN and WALTER HARTFORD, for larceny, a report of which appeared in your paper of the following day. Having become satisfied that the suspicion upon which I founded the charge was groundless, I now desire in this public manner to express my regret that I have been instrumental in wounding the feelings or injuring the reputation of the above-named respectable citizens, and will feel obliged by your inserting this card in your next issue. Yours, &c.,

ISAAC HOPKINS.

The Woman's Hospital.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York was held on Saturday noon, in the building now used for that purpose, No. 83 Madison-avenue. The progress it has made during the past five years is shown in the circular issued by the Board of Managers, from which we extract the following:

"With only feeble means at command, patients have already been relieved, coming from nearly every State of this Union, from the British Provinces, from Central and South America, from England, and from China, while want of room has shut out many from the opportunity of treatment. The Legislature of the State of New-York has given the Institution a charter, and presented it with $10,000, with encouragement for further aid, provided that funds should be liberally supplied from other sources; and the City of New-York has presented it with a large and healthy site for the Hospital—the whole square bounded by Forty-Ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue—subject, however, to the condition that twenty-four free beds shall be maintained for patients designated by the City Government. It is already demonstrated that a hospital of 200 beds will be the least with which the present want can be supplied, and that it cannot be built and furnished for less than $200,000. The Board of Governors have accordingly determined to build a Woman's Hospital, three hundred feet long and four stories high, with all the conveniences which a site open on all sides to broad streets, and which the great improvements of modern construction place within their reach, on plans which are now under consideration."

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS, who presided. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. PRIME. In the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. HOFFMAN, Dr. J. MARION SIMS, the attendant physician and surgeon, read the annual report. It stated that the number of paying patients had greatly increased, and the outside recipients of the benefits of the Hospital had been nearly double the number of those of the year previous. During the year 1859, 158 patients had been admitted and 128 dismissed, of whom 83 were permanenly cured, 40 permanently relieved, 2 had died, 3 were incurable, and 30 still remain under treatment. The number of patients under the care of the institution during the five years of its existence has been 515, who have paid into the treasury $5,759. The receipts of the past year were $8,558 57. The institution is still oppressed with a debt of $1,205 96.

Dr. J. W. FRANCIS then read a brief address commendatory of the objects of the Institution, and highly eulogistic of the peculiar treatment of its surgeon-in-chief, Dr. SIMS. In proof of his statement he quoted from the opinions of prominent medical men, in this and other countries. He assured the patrons of this charity that no other was more deserving of assistance, and productive of so much real benefit. He then indulged in some reminiscences of the history of this Institution. Though nurtured in difficulties, time had shown that it was appreciated by a generous public. Circumstances had forced the Managers to alter their Constitution, so far as to admit paying patients, but he trusted that means would be given them ample enough to harbor those not blessed with riches. He closed with a few eulogistic remarks of the high-minded men who had sustained the Hospital, and especially of the new publication now being prepared by Dr. SIMS. The latter he pronounced to be a monument of medical science in this age and in this City.

Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, being called upon by the Chairman, said he had but little to add to what had been uttered. He was happy to inform the audience that the arrangements for the new building for the Hospital were now well under way, and he doubted not that its completion would not be long delayed.

PETER COOPER, in response to a call, pronounced the discovery of Dr. SIMS to be one of the greatest triumphs of mind over matter, and one that would mark this age. As to the wants of such an institution for a place that shall mark it, and whence springs of knowledge might go out to refresh the multitudes, it would seem to be incredible that there should be a lack of means to build it up. He would be very much mistaken if the managers would have to wait long for money for so laudable an object, and he could not but hope that the contemplated edifice would soon be completed.

Rev. Dr. IRENÆUS PRIME, after narrating in brief the deeds of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and of the women in attendance upon a hospital in Italy, which he had visited, proceeded to eulogize the self-denying generosity of the ladies who had supported this Institution. The house was loved and honored because it was *Woman's* Hospital, and he deemed it strange that there were so few Women's Hospitals on our earth. It had already been a blessing to thousands, and those not all patients. Whoso gave to this work lent to the Lord, and the blessings of thousands would descend upon them.

The Chairman then called upon

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, who said he could not decline the invitation to be present,—though he had spoken to a hundred audiences during the past hundred days,—for he was under lasting obligations to Dr. SIMS for his attendance upon his family. He felt that there was little remaining to be said. When he thought of the Nineteenth century, so vilified as materialistic, he repudiated the calumnies, and felt that the sun never shone on so grand a century. He congratulated himself that God had cast his lot in such a time. We were coming back to virtue, and man and woman were going hand in hand. They had been separated since they left Eden, but, thanks be to God, they were being married over again. It was a beautiful thing to see Dr. FRANCIS and Dr. SIMS, like dear old Father Adam, and the women, like dear old Mother Eve, coming together and being married again. He congratulated the Woman's Hospital upon the marriage already consummated. It was a *Woman's* Hospital indeed, and he was glad to speak for it a word of encouragement. The hardest thing to combat with was physical pain. The Devil was a shrewd fellow when he subjected Job to oppressing disease. Disease was often loathsome, and then how hard to bear. But to think of a woman, a wife, a mother thus afflicted, how terrible! When an Institution like this opened its doors to women especially, would the women here suffer it to go to the ground? He believed that such would not be the case, and that the Metropolitan power of this City was surpassed by the Christian charity of its women. It was, therefore, for them to sustain this Hospital. In conclusion, he congratulated the Institution upon the prospect of soon occupying a spacious edifice.

Dr. A. H. STEPHENS followed with a brief speech, congratulatory of the success of the efforts of the ladies in establishing the Woman's Hospital.

Dr. H. GREEN, one of the Managers, then spoke. He called attention to the fact that during the five years that the Hospital had been established all the beds had been occupied, and he knew of many who had waited a long time for a vacancy. He urged upon the Board of Managers greater efficiency in their efforts to raise contributions for the new edifice.

Dr. FRANCIS, in closing the proceedings, remarked that the Woman's Hospital was no exception to the general rule, that benevolent institutions at their origin were always compelled to appeal to public charity. He instanced the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton as an illustration of this principle. He thought it a worthy strife to decide whether the Inebriate Hospital or the Woman's Hospital should be erected first. In order that the latter might be successful, a subscription paper should be circulated, and not among the millionaires alone, but among those who could only give $5—or even one dollar.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN pronounced the benediction, and the assemblage adjourned, each one apparently deeply interested in the proceedings.

We are informed that Mr. PETER COOPER has offered the Managers $15,000 worth of iron to be used in the building of their Hospital.

Home Missionary Society.

SERMON BY REV. DAVID B. COE, D. D.

A discourse in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society was delivered yesterday morning, in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. DAVID B. COE, D. D., one of the Secretaries of that Society.

The text selected for the occasion was from Galatians vi., 2: "Bear ye one another's burden, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Dr. COE introduced his subject with a series of illustrations to show that in every department of secular life men bore one another's burdens. These burdens, and the ability to bear them, were very unequally distributed. We ought all to be helpers, because we needed to be helped. God had laid upon us as American people a work peculiarly our own. It was to keep alive on the family altars in our land the flame of pure religion; to lay all over this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the foundations of Christianity. This was our work; and was there another like it? When we thought of the vast influx of foreigners, the natural increase of the population, we would see that no other nation had such a burden to bear. It could not be shifted to another nation much less to the next generation. The latter would have enough and perhaps more than they can do in their time. The present destitution of this country must be relieved by this generation, or the results would be fearful. It was a peculiar feature of ours that civilization should be extended, not by organized colonization, but by straggling emigration. The poor emigrant was often far removed from others, and for the first few years his new life was but a struggle for existence. The traveler who skims over the prairie in a rail-car imagines the people are rolling in luxury, and comes home grumbling because the West asks for missionary aid. He does not think that perhaps the vast fields of grain are destroyed ere the harvest time, and, in consequence, multitudes are impoverished. That this was not a rare occurrence, and that the Western people were really poor, Dr. COE proved by extracts from reports of missionaries in that section of the country. It is not easy for us in establishing communities, and where all the machinery of the Gospel is in operation, to imagine the difficulties attendant upon a new settlement. He could not conceive of a case to which the text was more applicable. The question was then a pertinent one. Who should bear these burdens? And this was answered in part by another. Who are these who are so burdened? They are our brothers who have gone forward, while we have remained behind the entrenchments. They have not the religious privileges that we enjoy, and ought we not to bear their burdens? Nor have they the restraining and instructing influences of society; indeed, many a Christian on the frontier, who sees his children growing up in ignorance and vice, would gladly lay down his life that they might share the privileges of Eastern Christians. Could there be any doubt who ought to bear their burdens? But another party in these labors should not be overlooked. It was the Christian ministers who, with talents that would command lucrative positions in the world, have relinquished all and struggled along, amid the direst poverty, that they might preach the Gospel to the West. He could point to many such a self-denying man, for he knew many of them personally. Nor would he forget the missionaries' wives, who, after all, suffer the most. It was easy to look on and say that these men and women were nobly fulfilling the injunction to bear one another's burdens. But should they alone have this honor? He believed that God would hold us guilty for much of the hardship endured by these missionaries. The system of benevolence which he advocated was peculiar in that a very little accomplished a great deal. This could not be said with so much truth of any other benevolent Society, and the fact should commend itself to every Christian who was anxious to know how he might aid in spreading the Gospel. But this consideration and those of the sufferings of the missionaries, of the gloomy future of our country, were trivial when compared with that of the text—"Bear ye one another's burden, and *so fulfil the law of Christ.*" If we would have Christ bear our burdens at the bar of judgment, we should bear his burden now.

After the sermon, a collection was taken up for the Home Missionary Society, and a liberal response was given to the preacher's appeal.

Restoring the Wanderers.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BELL-RINGER—WHERE PARENTS LOOK FOR LOST CHILDREN, AND HOW THEY FIND THEM.

Not the least important of the many useful purposes subserved by the Police Telegraph, is the restoration of lost children to their friends. The average number of little wanderers who are returned to their homes each day through its medium is thirty.

Various are the allurements of the City streets which cause the child to become oblivious of the parents' oft-repeated injunction "not to leave the block." Prominent among them are the gyrations and comic manœuvres of a monkey, attached by a string to the greasy wrist of an organ-grinder, and the gay uniforms and enlivening music of military and target companies. When the little one has followed the attractive sights or sounds until he is weary, his lamentations on discovering that he is lost attract the attention of some passer-by, who consigns him to the care of the first policeman. It is a part of the officer's instructions to escort all of these infantile wanderers to the police station, whence the name, (if the child is able to give it,) age and description of the "subject" is telegraphed to the other stations of the District, and also to the Police Head-Quarters. Thus the children are very often restored to their overjoyed parents within a few hours. Frequently, however, the alarmed mother rushes wildly about in search of her lost one, without any system in her searching, failing to inquire of the Police, because she is ignorant of the facilities which they would extend her. If no claimant appears, at a late hour in the evening—say 11 or 12 o'clock, before which time the majority of restorations are made—the child, if it have the good fortune to survive the petting, cakes and candies, which the tender-hearted officers so lavishly bestow, is sent to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor. He keeps it for a day or two at his house in Leonard-street, whence, in case of its remaining unclaimed, it is transferred to Randall's Island. This step is rarely necessary, but a case of the kind occurred a few weeks ago. A lad five years of age, residing down town, lost his books on his way from school, and, fearing punishment from his father, and preferring to wander about the City until nightfall, he was taken in charge by an officer. Either in consequence of ignorance or obstinacy, the little fellow would not tell his home or name, and was ultimately transferred to Randall's Island. After searching and advertising diligently, but vainly, the anxious father, after a lapse of three weeks, was fortunate enough to find his boy among the hundreds of the City's children. The little fellow was taken home, and did not receive the much-dreaded whipping.

Scarce half an hour in the twenty-four passes without the appearance in the telegraph office at Headquarters, of some distracted mother who implores the assistance of the operators to find her lost one. Oftentimes it is nearly impossible to obtain the necessary particulars from the excited parent; but when this is finally accomplished, he decides at which station to telegraph, and dispatches a message, which receives an answer that brings joy to the mother's heart, or else adds to her despair. Sometimes, when the answer is in accordance with her hopes, the happy parent, in the exuberance of her feelings, fancies her darling can be returned to her in the same way that the intelligence of its safety was communicated. Others evince their gratitude by falling on their knees to thank the operators, while the sudden reaction from grief to joy frequently causes those of a nervous temperament to drop off into a swoon.

None will fail to recognize the superiority of the present system over the old-fashioned one of the bellman, with his lugubrious cry.

Amusements.

OPERA.—The success of Miss ADELINA PATTI in Boston, has been so marked that the season there will probably extend for another fortnight. ROSSINI'S opera of the "Barber of Seville," has been produced for the charming little prima donna, and her performance of the part of *Rosina*, and execution of the music, are lauded in the highest terms by the Athenian critics.

WINTER GARDEN.—The manager who first introduced Miss MATILDA HERON to a New-York audience claims the suffrages of the public once more for that remarkable artiste. Mr. STUART, of the Winter Garden, has prepared the play of "Lesbia" with great care, and the cast includes some of the best known names in America. Miss HERON plays the heroine. The best representatives of the literary, artistic, and fashionable worlds, will assuredly be present to-night.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The two successful comedies, "A Husband to Order," and "Everybody's Friend," will be repeated here to-night for the last time. All the artists are in the casts. To-morrow, a new drama called "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," will be produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—"Jeannie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian," is still the attraction here.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COOK'S English Equestrian Company has prospered beyond the expectation of the oldest inhabitant. The houses from the first night have been crowded. The programme for the present week contains some novelties.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BOURCICAULT'S play of the "Octoroon" will be produced here to-night with the consent and under the direction of the author. All the principal artists are engaged in the performance.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The comedy called "A Husband to Order," will be played here to-night, and the burlesque of "Aladdin."

CONCERT.—Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS will give his second Concert to-night at Chickering's Rooms, Broadway.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—There were 126 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 17; women, 16; boys, 50; girls, 43. Adults, 33; children, 93. 15 of the deaths were by consumption; 10 by croup; 24 by scarlet fever; 12 by inflammation of the lungs, and 10 still born. Old age killed 2; small-pox 1; lockjaw 1; gout 1; delirium tremens 1; and 2 deaths were caused by accident. 108 were natives of the United States.

POLITICAL.—The Fourth Ward Republican Association has reorganized for the year by electing the following officers: President, A. B. HANCE; Vice-President, H. H. Lloyd; Secretary, J. C. Duryea; Corresponding Secretary, T. G. Sherman; Treasurer, George J. Bennett.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—JOHN THOMPTON, 20 years old, and by trade a hatter, was caught on Saturday night by Officer VAN DYKE, of the Sixth Precinct, in the act of robbing the store of Mr. THIERS, on First-street, near Grand. He had accomplices, but they escaped.

FIRE.—Store No. 308 Grand-street was slightly damaged by fire late on Saturday night.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.—The colored people of Detroit recently addressed a letter of condolence to the widow of JOHN BROWN, inclosing a contribution of $25. Mrs. BROWN'S response was as follows:

NORTH ELBA, Dec. 27, 1859.

To the individuals composing the Committee, through whom and by whom expressions of sympathy and charity have been made to me and mine, in view of our bereavement and affliction: Much beloved and respected *friends*—To you, and through you, to all lovers of equal rights in your vicinity, and more especially to those who, by their contributions, remember the widow and fatherless, we would hereby make our expression of gratitude and good-will, thanking you most sincerely for so clear an expression of your good-will to us in the free contribution of ($25) twenty-five dollars, which we hereby acknowledge. Hoping ever to remain your sincere friend,

MARY A. BROWN.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACADEMY FUND.—At the late meeting of the Regents of the University, at Albany, the distribution of $40,000 of the fund for Academies in the State was made. The following-named Institutions in this vicinity receive the amounts indicated; Deaf and Dumb Institution, $583; Free Academy, $1,179; New-York Conference Seminary, $268; Packer Institute, $790.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

The question is now being agitated in Liverpool as to the manner of fitting up the new Town Library. This building, worth, together with appurtenances, upwards of £40,000, is the gift of Mr. William Brown, late M. P. for South Lancashire, to the Corporation of Liverpool, for the reception of the town library; and as it is now approaching completion, meetings have been held for the purpose of considering how the wishes of the munificent donor may be best accomplished.

M. C. Bulard has been appointed to arrange and furnish a small astronomical observatory at Algiers. It is proposed that his attention be principally given to physical details of the heavenly bodies, for the delineation of which M. Bulard possesses a remarkable aptitude. He is at present provided with a transit instrument and two silvered speculum reflecting telescopes.

The total destruction by fire of Frederigsborg, and of the costly collection of pictures it contained, is announced. Several lives were believed to be lost. The castle was some miles north of Copenhagen, near Hillerd, and was considered the finest edifice in Denmark. In it was the chapel where the Danish Kings were crowned, and the Knights' Hall was magnificent.

Two new works on Shakespeare are announced in London. The first, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, is entitled, *The Mind of Shakespeare, as exhibited in his Works*, by Rev. Aaron Augustus Morgan, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge. The other, to be published by Mr. Bentley, is *An Inquiry into Modern Additions to Shakesperian Literature.* By N. E. S. A. Hamilton.

Communications, says the *Athenæum*, have been received from Paris of a most gratifying and conciliatory kind. An opinion is expressed in favor of a prompt and immediate engagement of England and France in that great work of peace, the Universal Exhibition of 1862, as the surest means of dissipating the present local and transient alarm on both sides of the Channel.

The songs of Thomas Hood have just been produced in a German dress, by C Rümpler, Hanover. The translator is M. Herman Harrys. Another translation from the English, that of Prescott's *History of the Reign of Philip II*, has been published by Messrs. Firmin Didot, Freres, Paris.

The Queens of Society, a series of memoirs of the most celebrated women of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is in preparation by Messrs. James Hogg & Sons; also, by the same publishers, three volumes of *Twickenham Tales*, edited by "A Society of Novelists."

"At the gentle soliciting of Mr. Thackeray," says the *Athenæum*, "backed by the proffer of a guinea a line, the poet laureate has written a poem for the *Cornhill Magazine*. The poem is short, and bears the title of 'Tithon.'"

The Art Union of London offers a premium of 100 guineas for the best set of illustrations "in shaded outline," or pure outline, of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*."

Baron Marochetti has announced to the Government of Turin that the monument to Charles Albert will be ready about the time of the celebration of the next festival in commemoration of the constitution.

Mr. Atkinson, the Author of *Oriental and Western Siberia*, has another work in the press, *The Upper and Lower Amoor*, a narrative of travel and adventure, which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Swedish papers announce the publication of a novel translated from the English by their young Queen Louise. Its title is *Vingårdsarbetare* (Laborers in the Vineyard,) and it is stated to be after the English of Miss Jane Anne Windsume (?)

Mr. Robert Hardwicke will publish about the middle of January a *Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of the Three Kingdoms*, by Edward Walford, Esq., author of many similar works, and sub-editor of *Once a Week*.

It is said that the committee who managed the Schiller Fest, held at Gotha, intend to devote the proceeds of it to building a monument to Andreas Romberg, the composer, who set the "Song of the Bell."

A new work on India, by Mr. W. H. Russell, late correspondent of the *Times* in the East, is announced for publication by the Messrs. Routledge. It is entitled, *My Diary in India*.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall announce for Jan. 15, a volume of *Old Leaves gathered from Household Words.* The book is understood to be the joint production of Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. W. H. Wills.

Messrs. Bell & Daldy have in the press, an antiquarian work, by Rev. J. Ridgway, entitled *The Gem of Thorney Island, or the Historical Associations of Westminster Abbey.*"

A new comic opera, "Don Gregorio," the music by Il Conte Gabrielli, was produced a few days since at the Opera Comique of Paris, without any extraordinary result.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have in the press *The Man of the People*, in three volumes, by Mr. W. Howitt; and new novels by Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Mr. James Hannay.

Three pictures have recently been added to the National Gallery, viz: Two Ruysdaels, and a large altar piece by Ambrogio Borgognone, an early painter and architect known as Fossano.

Mr. Saunders, author of *Love's Martyrdom*, has a new domestic drama in the hands of the Adelphi management in London.

Mlle. Battu, a young French lady, on whom high expectations have been raised, is about to appear at the Italian Opera of Paris.

Mr. Leigh Sotheby has in preparation *Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.*

Give the Devil his Due.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, as reported in the TIMES of Friday, embrace the remarks of Alderman STARR, upon Alderman BRADY'S resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the charges against the Common Council, made by the editor of the *Herald*. Alderman STARR, as reported, said: "Had not the editor of the *Herald* been charged with libeling and blackmailing men to such a degree that they were compelled to commit self-murder? Now, who was the murderer in these cases? Had not the editor of that paper in the same way murdered the President of a bank? He had accused others of committing acts that entitled them to a place on Blackwell's Island, when he had been on the point of going there himself. How many times had he been cowhided? Three times, to his recollection. Once by JAMES WATSON WEBB, once by THOMAS HAMBLIN, once by JOHN GRAHAM."

Full and accurate statistics being among the most important bases of just legislation, the above account of BENNETT'S floggings needs correction, as it understates the number of his chastisements, just as the newspapers which denominated his last punishment by JOHN GRAHAM his *ninth* flogging, over-stated the correct total. BENNETT has been publicly flogged *only seven times*, as the subjoined list shows:

Oct. 6, 1835, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND flogged him in Wall street.

Jan 20. 1836, JAMES WATSON WEBB flogged him in Wall street.

May 9, 1836, JAMES WATSON WEBB flogged him a second time in Wall street.

Nov. 17 1836, T. S. HAMBLIN and others flogged him in the *Herald* office.

Feb. 8, 1838, J. W. HALE flogged him in Wall street.

Jan. 29, 1846, A. W. CLASON flogged him in Nassau street.

Nov. 9, 1850, JOHN GRAHAM flogged him in Broadway.

Justice to the notorious editor of the *Herald* demands that any statement of the number of his scourings should be correct. Give the devil his due.

KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1860.

Naval Intelligence.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, Jan. 17, says:

"The Board of Naval Engineers for promotion and admission are now in session at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The Board consists of Chief Engineers Messrs. B. F. ISHERWOOD, ROBERT H. LONG and B. F. GARVIN. There are eleven engineers seeking promotion, and over thirty candidates applying for admission up to the present time. The candidates for admission first undergo a close and rigid examination by the Physician of the Board, and if the slightest defect is found in their physical construction, they are set aside, thereby reducing the chances of such applicants for admission to a very small compass. When they get safely through the doctor's hands, the Board of Engineers institutes another close examination as to their fitness for the duty to be assigned them, and if they pass this successfully they receive warrants as Third Assistant Engineers.

There are now about 450 men employed at the Navy Yard; the laborers working at half time. This force is distributed in the various shops, and on board the *St. Lawrence* and *Pawnee*; but unless new work is ordered many of those now at work will have to be discharged. The *Pawnee* will be completed and ready for her trial trip in March, most of her machinery being on board and in its proper position. The joiner work is in a forward state, and her rigging is nearly completed. She now weighs, with her machinery, &c., 905 tons, and draws aft 7 feet and 7½ inches of water, and forward 6 feet and a half inch. This morning the Board for the examination of young men in the yard who have been under instruction, will convene, Capt. CARR presiding. Applicants for admission will also be examined.

The officers and workmen at this yard distributed, on Saturday, at Front and Wharton streets, 500 loaves of bread and 300 gallons of soup to the poor of the neighborhood, and on next Saturday a like amount will be given out to residents along the Schuylkill.

SINKING OF FIVE ICE HOUSES—SERIOUS LOSS.—On Saturday morning last, about 7½ o'clock, five new ice-houses, belonging to RADFORD SMITH & Co. of this City, were entirely destroyed at the New-Paltz Landing, opposite Poughkeepsie, by the sinking of the dock at that place, upon which they were built. When the dock gave way the whole was precipitated into the river and sunk. They were almost filled with the season's ice. The damage cannot be repaired this Winter. The loss is estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars.

Important to Tailors and Others.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

To Proprietors of Steamboats, Canal Boats, Propellers, Barges, &c.—Make your decks tight and hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years' experience of Jacob Shurts, Proprietor of the Franklin Line of Propellers to New-York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal: "Bound Brook, New-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the Bridgewater Paint for the last eight years, pronounces it the best mineral paint now in use for the hulls and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity and economy. JACOB SHURTZ, Proprietor of Franklin Line, Raritan Canal." Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders received for roofing at No. 421 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver-plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Phrenology in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.—TO-NIGHT Prof. FOWLER gives the first lecture of his second course at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door 25 cents. Private examinations, with full written descriptions, at No. 308 Broadway.

Cheap Imported Shoes at M. L. Hill's, No. 571 Broadway. Just received from Paris a lot of shoes bought at auction, which can be sold one-third less than heretofore. Slippers, $1 to $1 75, with buckles; also, Louis XV style of heels, $2 25. Cork sole boots, all kid, $5.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

DIED.

TRACY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 20 after a short illness, FRANCES WYMAN, adopted daughter of the late William H. Tracy, of Guayama, Porto Rico, aged 17 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock, from No. 25 West 18th-st., without further invitation.

CASILEAR.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, ISAAC VROMAN, youngest son of Paul S. and Ann Eliza Casilear, aged 4 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 185 East Broadway.

AYRES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, after a lingering illness, ISAAC W. AYRES, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 269 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Rosewood Cemetery, Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, WALTER S., son of Solomon F. Williams, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 101 Amity-st.

EATON.—In this City, on Saturday noon, Jan. 21, suddenly, AUGUSTINE EATON, of this City, aged 57 years and 8 months.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his family, No. 199 West 18th st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, Mr. JOHN BRIGGS, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 40 Barrow-st., without further notice, this day, (Monday,) Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.

KANE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 21, ELIZA C., widow of the late Oliver G. Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

DOB.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, SARAH DOB, relict of Tobias Dob, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 152 Thompson-st.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, PATRICK LYNCH, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Michael and Matthew Lynch, also sons in law, Patrick Lynch and Edward Horace, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 144 Elm-st.

VAN COTT.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, WILLIE, youngest child of Gabriel and Adelia Van Cott, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 243 West 32d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

COOPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, EDWARD T., son of Thomas E. and Isabella S. Cooper, aged 1 year, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 459 3d-av., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, JOB FURMAN, aged 85 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst., from his late residence, No. 36 Eldridge-st.

PRYER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, suddenly, ADELINE SOPHIA, only child of George and Albertine Pryer, aged 2 years.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Jan. 21, JAMES H. W. SMITH, only son of Mrs. Cornelia J. Smith and of the late J. A. Smith, aged 4 years and 2 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

FISHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 21, HENRY, youngest son of John H. and Ellen M. Fisher, aged 19 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Pierrepont House.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, SARAH, daughter of Palmer Townsend.

Funeral from her father's residence in President-st., near Clinton, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CUMING.—At Fort Hamilton, on Saturday, Jan. 21, suddenly, THOMAS WARING CUMING, only child of the late Robert H. and Louisa W. Cuming, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral from St. John's Church at Fort Hamilton. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry, New-York side, at 11 A. M. this day. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 35, Jan. 21, 1860.
51, 2, 36, 12, 37, 45, 60, 29, 13, 21, 3, 65.
Class No. 36, Jan. 21, 1860.
57, 33, 8, [illegible], 73, 45, 19, 64, 27, 21, 59, 4, 74.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
OR TROCHES.
For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

MONEY LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, in going from the *Times* Office to Wall-st., through Beekman and William sts., the entire week's wages of a poor man, amounting to $7, in the Commercial Bank of Troy bills. The finder will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor loser by leaving it with the clerk at the *Times* Office.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

OCO OR DENTAL SNUFF.
The new Parisian Dentrifice. Unequaled for its cleansing and preservative qualities. GOLDEN AND SILVER BANDED. For sale by CONRAD FOX, No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists

REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which silver is worn off, can have them REPLATED at short notice, and at moderate prices, at LUCIUS HART'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE CAPERS OF A GOOD FOR NOTHING!

DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S

GREAT HUMOROUS TALE.

GOOD FOR NOTHING DICK;

OR,

A HERO OF HUMBLE LIFE!

A STORY OF OUR OWN TIMES,

Now for the first time completed by the Author,

Commences in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

For Feb. 4, 1860.

Ready Everywhere,

At Noon To-Day.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most excruciating Pains and Aches, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., and arrests all diseases.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
JULES MUMM & CO., CHAMPAGNE.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
JULES MUMM & CO., CHAMPAGNE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1860.
MESSRS. DE BARRY & SHERPENHAUSEN,
AGENTS OF G. H. MUMM & CO., NEW-YORK.
GENTLEMEN: Having obtained Letters Patent for a Trade Mark which had been previously entered at the United States Clerk's Office on the 22d of January, 1859, under the Copyright Act, thus fully proving the priority of my claim and invention,
I hereby notify you to withdraw immediately from public exhibition, and desist from using the Show Cards or Trade Marks now exhibited, copied and used by you, for the reason they are infringements upon my invention, and injuring my business.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
Sole Agent of Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne,
No. 43 Beaver-st.
Referring to the above letter, we again state that we claim that the wines we send to America are of the best and finest shipped to that market, and at equal prices, are superior in purity and quality to those of any other brand imported into the United States.
We, therefore, cannot permit that another house of a similar name shall injure our reputation, or cause confusion by using similar Trade Marks or Show Cards, and we feel that it is our duty to protect our friends and customers from the effects of such confusion, and therefore we explain to the public the distinction and real merits of both similar names.
If the public will only take the trouble for its own benefit to compare our wines with others, and particularly with those of a similar name, it will soon discover the reason why said wines can be obtained by the trade, according to its quality, at less prices than ours, although retailed at the same rate, and after such trial we feel confident that those desirous of using first-class wines will always insist upon having ours, and refuse to permit the substitution of those known as G. H. MUMM'S for that of
JULES MUMM & CO.'S.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT is the great constitutional remedy. It heals old sores, purifies the blood, instils within the system renewed health, and resolves and exterminates all chronic and constitutional diseases. It will effectually eradicate from the system all scrofulous and cancerous affections, tumors, nodes, ulcers, cankers, rash, tetter, rickets, fever-sores, salt-rheum, skin diseases, and all other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
RADWAY & CO.'S principal office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

REMOVAL.
BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
No. 349 BROADWAY,
Corner Leonard-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail for 30 cents.

AGAIN THE FIRST.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.
NO. ELEVEN OF THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NOW READY,
NOW READY,
NOW READY,
CONTAINS
PORTRAIT OF MISS HODGES,
PORTRAIT OF MISS HODGES,
Who escaped from the mill by the hatchway.
PASSING FOOD AND DRINK
PASSING FOOD AND DRINK
PASSING FOOD AND DRINK
TO THE SUFFERERS IN THE RUINS.
TO THE SUFFERERS IN THE RUINS.
TO THE SUFFERERS IN THE RUINS.
NIGHT SCENE AT THE RUINS.
FRIENDS AND MOURNERS.
LOOKING FOR LOST ONES.
SPLENDID VIEW OF LAWRENCE.
SPLENDID VIEW OF LAWRENCE.
SPLENDID VIEW OF LAWRENCE.
SPLENDID VIEW OF LAWRENCE.
OCCASIONAL BREAKING OUT OF THE FIRE BY NIGHT.
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
PICTURE OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS
BEFORE THE ACCIDENT.
RUSH OF FRIENDS TO THE RAILROAD TRAIN.
VIEW OF THE MERRIMAC RIVER AND FALLS
AT LAWRENCE.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
Remember to ask for
NO. ELEVEN OF THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
NOW READY.
Country dealers not getting their supplies from City agents will be supplied by us on liberal terms.
J. WARNER CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 63 Ann-st.

BARREL-PACKER.
GLASGOW'S Patent for packing plaster, cement, lime, sugar, white lead, drugs, &c; durable and economical; can be seen at the Phœnix Plaster Mills, No. 260 West 13th-st. State, county location or entire right for sale, at No. 260 West 13th-st.

REMOVAL.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the better accommodation of the traveling public, an office is established in the building now used as a freight dépôt, at the corner of White and Centre sts., for the exclusive purpose of checking Albany Baggage, where passengers can have their baggage checked and conveyed, free of charge, to the Company's dépôt, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in time to meet the 9 A. M. Mail, which arrives in Albany at 5:40 P. M., and the 3:30 P. M. Express, which arrives in Albany at 9 P. M., both of which trains making sure connection with the New-York Central Railroad for the West; the Mail train also connecting with trains for the North. Baggage will also be forwarded, free of charge, to the New-York Central Railroad Dépôt at Albany. The office will be open daily, from 7 to 8½ A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M., for this purpose. Commencing on and after Monday, Jan. 23.
NEW-YORK, January, 1860.

NEW BOOKS.

DISUNION! DISUNION!! DISUNION!!!
ANTIDOTE TO HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.
WILD SOUTHERN SCENES;
A HISTORY OF
DISUNION! AND BORDER WAR.
By J. B. JONES, Esq.
Author of "Wild Western Scenes," "War Path," &c.
Complete in one volume, cloth, for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents.
The publishers of this powerful book are confident that the simple announcement of this work on Disunion, and as an antidote to Helper's Impending Crisis, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes," will arouse an unwonted demand for the new book. This author's former book has now reached the almost unprecedented sale of 100,000 copies, and its publishers now continue to sell some 10,000 of it annually although the work was published nearly twenty years ago. The name of this new work on DISUNION, by the same author, is
WILD SOUTHERN SCENES;
A HISTORY OF
DISUNION! AND BORDER WAR.
And it will undoubtedly from its peculiar and absorbing character, at once occupy the undivided attention of a very large portion of the thinking and reading population of America. While its disclosures at this time will assuredly create a deep sensation among all reasoning and reflecting bodies, the reader will, at the same time, be absorbed and diverted with the strange and laughable work. No work having any of the distinguishing characteristics of this surprising production has ever appeared from the press, and its very singularity must insure thousands of readers for it at once, amid the excitement now in the halls of Congress.
Address all orders, to receive immediate and prompt attention, to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale in New-York by F. A. BRADY, DICK & FITZGERALD, W. J. POOLEY & CO., D. APPLETON & CO., SHELDON & CO., BLAKEMAN & MASON, LEAVITT & ALLEN, F. D. LONG & CO., R. M. DE WITT, and by all Booksellers, Periodical Dealers and News Agents everywhere.
AGENTS WANTED everywhere to circulate this book, who will be supplied at the rate of Nine Dollars a dozen copies, or Seventy-five cents each.

A very remarkable book.—*London Literary Gazette.*
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have now ready:
ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES,
BY
MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION;
OR THE
PRESERVATION OF FAVORED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE.
By
CHARLES DARWIN, M. A.
1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 432 pages, $1 25.
From the Saturday Review.
Mr. Darwin's work is the most important that has been given to the public for a long time.
From the New-York Observer.
Readers of his delightful book, the "Voyage of a Naturalist," will recognize in this new work the same power as a writer, whatever may be the scientific verdict on his theories.

THE INDEPENDENT.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,
AUTHOR OF NOTHING TO WEAR,
Has written a characteristic article for this week's paper, (out on THURSDAY MORNING,) entitled
WHERE SHALL WE GO NEXT SUMMER?
Introduces his particular friend,
MOSS BUNKER, Esq.,
WHO GOES TO NEWPORT.
Also,
MISS MATILDA BUNKER,
AND THE BUNKER FAMILY,
FROM FIFTH-AVENUE.
Also,
MR. FUNGUS.
THE FUNGUS FAMILY,
Called together to decide the question, "Where shall we go next Summer?"
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER
discussion of the subject.
The author says:
"It was before the house all the time. It was the previous question and the subsequent question, but it never cut off debate. If it was laid on the table at breakfast, it was sure to be called up at dinner. It was at the bottom of everything and on the top of everything; it was poured out with the tea and handed round with the coffee; it ticked in the clocks, it ran out of the water pipes, it opened and shut with the doors, it stared from the walls, it pervaded the atmosphere. It could not be postponed or compromised. There was no such thing as getting rid of it. It was renewed often enough, but, like a promissory note, at every renewal it was harder to meet."
VOTED UNANIMOUSLY
Not to go to
STATEN ISLAND, nor to
THE JERSEYS, nor to
"Dear, delightful, Clasic Lenox," nor to
FIRE ISLAND, nor to
CONEY ISLAND, nor to "any other Island."
MISS ARABELLA FUNGUS
gives her opinion. The air of Lenox pronounced
TONIC AND PLATONIC.
FUNGUS AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lies down on the floor and takes a
FRONT VIEW.
Gets a fair sight of the
GABLE END OF THE BARN.
MRS. FUNGUS AT SARATOGA.
ARABELLA AT LENOX
With a Divinity student.
"Other girls and the boys at regattas, fancy balls and yacht races."
CLOSING MORAL.
More than
TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS,
Exclusive of renewals, have been received since 1st of January.
TERMS—$2 in advance by mail, or $2 50 by Carrier.
Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER,
No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL UNION MOVEMENT.
To National Union men in the City and State of New-York:
"The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."—*Clay.*
"One country, one Constitution, one destiny."—*Webster.*
"The Union must and shall be preserved."—*Jackson.*
The undersigned having been appointed by a meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, held at Clinton Hall, Jan. 14, 1860, an Executive Committee, to whom is assigned the duty of facilitating the formation of a National Party in the City and State of New-York, to act in concert with the National Union Party of the country, do hereby recommend that Union Clubs be immediately formed in each Ward of the cities, and in every town and village in the State, with the following call as a basis:
"Under a deep sense of the importance of upholding the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the United States; of securing the rights of the several States inviolate, resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy; opposed to all sectional parties, and in favor of elevating men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, we, the undersigned, associate ourselves into a Club."
Copies of which will be supplied on application to the Corresponding Secretary.
As fast as Clubs are formed they will please communicate with this Committee, through the Corresponding Secretary.
It is hoped that each Ward in the City will report by the 1st of February a complete organization, as it is contemplated to hold a Grand Mass Meeting on the evening of Washington's Birthday.
CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
A. M. BININGER,
EDWIN J. BROWN,
WM. G. STERLING,
WM. A. GUEST,
JEHIEL READ,
WM. A. HALL,
ABRAHAM DURYEE,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
CHESTER DRIGGS,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
T. W. DECKER,
R. L. LARREMORE,
A. Z. HUGGINS.
CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
No. 328 Broadway, Chairman.
WM. G. STERLING, No. 21 Nassau-st., Cor. Sec.
A. Z. HUGGINS, No. 16 Wall-st., Rec. Sec.

R. R. R.
RADWAYS REGULATING PILLS should be used in all cases of biliousness, dyspepsia, costiveness, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver and bilious secretions, headache, irregular action of the heart, weakness, sluggishness of the kidneys, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, or kidneys; a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will at once remove the offending tumor that occasioned these difficulties, and restore ease and comfort to the patient.
In cases of fever, either bilious, typhoid, yellow, scarlet, fever and ague, ship fever, congestive fever, and in fact all classes of fevers, a few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will effect a cure.
RADWAY & CO.'S Principal Office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers everywhere.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
ORANGE, N. J.
DR. WITMER: This is to certify that for the last five years I have been almost constantly afflicted with piles and falling of the bowels, and at times unable to attend to business, or even walk. I had tried medicines of all descriptions that were recommended to me, but without relief or benefit. I was recommended by Mr. Burton to try Dr. Witmer's medicine. I called upon the agent; he referred me to Mr. Bently, No. 113 East 31st-st., New-York, and to Mr. Rodgers, No. 128 Front-st., New-York, and by their recommendation I was induced to try it. I used the medicine as directed, and in four weeks from the time I commenced using it I was cured from pains and well of the disease, and remain so to this day, and it is now six months since I was cured, and no return of the disease. I therefore, as an act of humanity, recommend it to the public. Yours, respectfully,
WM. C. HAMILTON.
Dépôt for the sale of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the United States.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS, pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

SHORT-HAND REPORTING.
A. F. WARBURTON, (late Roberts & Warburton,) formerly connected with the *Times'* staff of Reporters, will continue the business of Law Reporting and Short-hand Writing, in all its departments. Having engaged the services of several competent Reporters, he is prepared to execute, promptly and accurately, all orders, however urgent, that may be intrusted to him. Office No. 117 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation; is a splendid cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework. Good reference. No objection to country. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is fond of children. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first-class seamstress; is able to cut and fit ladies' dresses perfectly, and is fully competent to cut and make children's dresses; is a splendid seamstress, as best of City reference can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, pastries, &c.; can also get up linens in excellent style; will go to the country. Inquire at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AN ENGLISH WOMAN and a colored woman, as cooks; also, a German young woman as cook, or chambermaid and laundress; also, two other Protestants; one as nurse and seamstress, can take charge of an infant; one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND efficient young woman, a situation, in City or country, as first-class cook and excellent laundress; makes nice bread and pastry; will be found obliging, economical and trustworthy; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no connection in this country, and prefers a steady home: she is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds, pastry and all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; no objections to a short distance in the country; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or as family seamstress, and parlormaid; take charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $7. Also, a cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, and jellies. Wages $9. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A SIX years' recommendation from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Amity-st., third floor, front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is well experienced, and can do good plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, including ice-creams, jellies and desserts. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced servant; is a hard-working, economical girl; thorough in her duties, trustworthy and reliable; would do general housework for a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; good bread and cake baker. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 West 12th-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good bread baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 23 State-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND washer and ironer, by a middle-aged woman; City reference; five years in last situation. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back.

NOTICE.—A COMPETENT NURSE CAN BE HAD by applying to Mrs. M. E. DAYTON, No. 186 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Excellent reference given.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND ACTIVE young man, work in a blacksmith shop; has served two years at his business; is a first-rate horse-shoer, and understands the whole trade well; is not afraid of hard work; wages no object; no objection to country. Call on, or address, JOHN SHEEHAN, No. 72 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would assist in the garden and make himself useful. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age as coachman or groom; has good reference from his last employer; will work in a garden and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; prefers the country. Address T. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; an active, trustworthy and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business: good City reference. Address E. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit and vegetables; would take charge of a small farm. Best of reference from present employer. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has eight years' references from his last place in the City. A note addressed to J. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER IS about starting a first-class general auction and commission business in this City, and wants a person of undoubted character and ability, who can influence goods; one who understands the business preferred; an interest will be given, or a first-rate salary. Address particulars, with real name, to AUCTION, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, which will be confidential.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS AND nurse are wanted immediately; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Also wanted servants in all other capacities, such as chambermaids, cooks, washers and ironers, girls for general housework, &c. Apply at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—TO SELL "GREEN'S PATENT METallic and India Rubber Slates"—Agents in both City and country. All purchasers not satisfied with the article can return the same and receive their money. Address J. H. GREEN, General Agent for Metallic India Rubber Slate Company, No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUTH, about 16 years of age, in a paper warehouse; must be a superior penman, quick and accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A PAPER WAREhouse; must be strictly honest and temperate, thoroughly acquainted with packing, marking and shipping goods, and able to write well. Address Box No. 3,307 Post-office, stating name of his last employer, terms, &c.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE girl, to do the housework for a small family, (man, wife and one child;) one with a cheerful disposition, as well as a readiness to make herself generally useful, would be preferred. Address S. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH NURSE; must sew with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and have the best reference. Apply at No. 207 West 14th-st., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FARMER WANTED—ENGLISH, GERMAN OR Scotch (married,) with a boy to assist in the work. Comfortable farmer's house on the place. The farm is near the City. Address, all the week, FARMER, Box No 136 *Times* Office.

CIGAR-MAKERS WANTED.—FOUR CIGARmakers wanted, on good work. Apply, this day, to JOHN H. AMOS, Girard House, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—MUST ATTEND TO chamberwork also, and come well recommended. Apply to No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

J. SNEDECOR'S FIRST ANNUAL SALE. SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS, AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, COMPRISING WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, PRINCIPALLY PAINTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SALE.

Will be sold at auction on the evenings of 31st January and 1st February, at half-past 7 o'clock each evening, at the above named place.

Among the collection are to be found the works of Andrea Achenbach, Church, Rothermel, Schlesinger, Ed. Frere, Kensett, Durand, Gignoux, James M. Hart, Edmonds, Wm. Hart, Shayer, Herring, Cooper, Verboeckhoven, Stevens, De Groux, Jacques, Lemmens, Coutourier, Patrois, Sonntag, Meyer, Casiliar, E. Johnson, Sanford, Mason, Gifford, Boughton, Tait, Blauvelt, Bellowes, Cropsey, Lilly, M. Spencer, Boutelle, Carter, Van Beest, Heennessy, Williamson, Hall, Moore, Shattuck, D. Johnson, Oertel, Dix, Owens, &c., &c.

The above paintings are now on exhibition, free, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M., until the evening of sale. J. SNEDECOR, No. 644 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Jan. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.:

10 shs. Am. Exch. Bank.
20 shs. Tradesmen's B'k.
10 shs. Firemen's F'd Ins.
30 shs. Common'lth Ins.
20 shs. Eagle Ins.
75 shs. Hanover Ins.
10 shs. Relief Ins.
14 shs. Merchants' Ins.
20 shs. Metropolitan Ins.
68 shs. New Amsterdam Ins.
49 shs. Ports. Dry Dock Co.
2,977 shs. Ver. Cop. Min. Co.
40 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
20 shs. Arctic Ins.
10 shs. Columbian Mar. Ins.
40 shs. Adriatic Ins.
90 shs. Beekman Ins.
68 shs. Lenox Ins.
40 shs. Hope Ins.
20 shs. Mch. & Trad'rs Ins.
100 shs. Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rl'd.

$9,000 Paris and Oquawka 1st mort. Sha. (E. D.) Bonds.

Next regular sale on Thursday, Jan. 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—On Chrystie-st., between Bayard and Canal sts.—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

CHRYSTIE-STREET PROPERTY—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground No. 33 Chrystie-st., between Bayard and Canal sts. Lot 17 feet 10 inches by 100 feet. 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.
Maps at the office, No. 50 Wall-st.
SAMUEL H. ADEE,
Executor to the Estate of Frederick Weber, dec'd.

ALSO:

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON FIRST-AVENUE.—The four-story brick dwelling and store on the front and three-story house on the rear, and lease of, of No. 7½ 1st-av., near Houston-st. Lot 15 by 100 feet. Lease from the Gould estate; nine years unexpired, with two renewals, at a ground rent of $125 per annum. Rents for $700 and taxes.
Maps at the office, No. 50 Wall-st.
JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
Administrator to the estate of Hiram C Smith.

G. G. HORTON & Co., Auctioneers—Office 382 Hudson-st.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst., on the premises, Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st., a large quantity of pig iron, wrought iron, cast and wrought scrap iron, wooden and iron patterns, wooden and iron flasks, and various other articles of value to housesmiths and ironfounders. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues will be furnished on the day of sale. By order of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, Trustees for Harned & Rothery.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AV. AND STUYVESANT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Thomas M. Beare, and Liv. Livingston, Commissioners:

The valuable lot, with building thereon, on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and Stuyvesant-st. Also, the four houses and lots adjoining on Stuyvesant-st.

The above-described premises are known by the numbers 25 3d-av., and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 Stuyvesant-st. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at house in Green-st., near Grand-st., the entire furniture of the house, including a fine R. W. piano and stool, carpets, beds, bedding, pier and mantle mirrors; also, dining-room and kitchen furniture. At 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large sale of fine household furniture, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPtory cash sale, of best white granite earthenware, all to match; also, glass, Britannia ware, trays, &c. TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Worthy the attention of City and country dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
FEBRUARY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

Counting and Measuring; My Last Love; A Shetland Shawl; Roba di Roma; The Amber Gods; The Poet's Friends; The Memorial of A. B., or Matilda Muffin; Some Account of a Visionary; The Truce of Piscataqua; The Maroons of Jamaica; The Professor's Story; Mexico; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies, Five Dollars; five copies, Ten Dollars; Eleven copies, Twenty Dollars,—the subscribers paying their own Postage, viz.: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, Teachers, and Postmasters, will receive the Magazine at Two Dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

WORCESTER'S
NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
ROYAL QUARTO EDITION,
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY,

Is now completed. It can be obtained in New-York only from the agent of Messrs. Hickling, Swan & Brewer, at Room No. 4, Appleton's Building, where the COMPLETE WORK may now be seen. The public are invited to call and examine specimen copies. It will be furnished in any style of binding desired.

From the Home Journal.

The Library Edition, which is issued for subscribers only, is without exception, the most beautiful specimen of typography and general mechanical execution we have seen from the American press.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The Library Edition, in clearness and beauty of typography and paper, is unrivaled by any similar work ever issued in this country.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please leave name and address with the subscriber, at room No. 4 Appleton's Building, or send by mail, Post-office, Box No. 3,445, New-York City. J. F. BAILEY, Agent.
Messrs. Hickling, Swan, & Brewer, Boston.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz.: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles County, Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.
We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.
Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer,
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars, apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, for $6,000 to $30,000, by S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.:
One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
One brown-stone house on 26th-st., near Broadway.
Two brick houses on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also, elegant houses on 29th, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th and 47th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT No 152, eligibly situated on the corner of Morris-av. and Elm-st., in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from the depôt; is being finished. There is a front and back parlor, with sliding doors, a large dining-room with kitchen, pantry, and with all necessary improvements. The whole will be finished off in the best style, with marble mantels. There is an excellent well of water, gas, &c. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED A. WOODRUFF, on the premises, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYMOUR, at Yonkers, 1 mile east from the H. R. R. R. depôt, known as "Archdale." It contains 80 acres, but a division of 35 acres, including all the improvements, will be sold if desired. The buildings are first-class, and the grounds are embellished with fruit and ornamental trees. The choicest variety of large and small fruits, berries, &c. For full particulars and card to see the place apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO ELEGANT FOURstory brown-stone houses, Nos. 75 and 77 West 42d-st.; houses 62 feet deep by 25 front, four-story, basement and under-cellar, portico door-way, sunken courtyards and built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Architect. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 88 West 43d-st., or of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 26th-st. To be seen at any time after 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles by railroad from New-York, a suitable residence for a person doing business in the City. Has barn, cow-stable and carriage house. Is beautifully shaded, and has a variety of fruits. For terms or further particulars, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 191 East 18th-st., four doors east of 2d-av., built in the best manner; all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets; has recently been painted throughout. Must be sold by the 1st of March, as the owner is about moving in the country. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOVER, N. J., ON THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station, two modern houses, well built, and conveniently arranged with large gardens tastefully laid out, and well stocked with a choice selection of fruits, flowers, &c.; on the large one is a good barn, henery, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR VACANT LOTS, LEASEHOLD, or any other property in this City, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, a four-story, double brick house and lot, No. 334 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; four fire places on each floor, with store, cellars, &c. Apply to J. LYONS, from 1 to 4 o'clock, No. 13 Chambers-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR CASH.—WE have a few very desirable houses, centrally located, which are offered at decided bargains to ready purchasers, either for occupancy or investment.
S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau, and No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 *Times* Office.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, located in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City on the Albany post road. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, the necessary outbuildings and four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, 21x55 feet deep, Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLing houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., being 53 feet and 3 inches on 2d-av. by 94 feet on 14th-st., including a court of 8 feet in front on 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE,
No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE.—WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very choice and well-built brown stone house, between 7th and 8th-avs., in perfect order in every particular, and a very desirable location and residence. For particulars inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A PLEASANT COTTAGE RESIdence, with ample grounds, barn and other out-houses, garden, &c., all new and in excellent order, just out of the village, on a commanding elevation, suitable for a gentleman with a small family, for sale cheap. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., near Brick Church.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN RAHWAY, N. J.—A house and lot, No. 138 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; the house is a frame building, two stories and basement. Title perfect and free from incumbrance. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the south side of 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Lot 22 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 22 by 46 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself without regard to cost, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., and near Madison-park; size 25x60. Price $26,000. Address HOUSE, Box 528 Post-office. Possession at an early day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, NO. 85 East 39th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. House 20 by 53, high stoop and four story high, finished thoughout. The cheapest house on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO 57 HENry-st. lot, 25x100; house, 25x45, with two story extension for bath-room, with hot and cold water ranges. Apply to ROBT. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class brick house No. 39 Tompkins place; has the modern improvements; is elegantly finished; will be sold at a bargain, with immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A 21 YEARS LEASE OF THE BUILDing, southwest corner of Broadway and Washington-place; would be exchanged for good unincumbered real estate, well situated. Apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, or W. T. GRAFF, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE ON VALuable property, in Reade-st., for sale cheap. Inquire in the photograph gallery, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

KANSAS LANDS
FOR SALE.
"THE GARDEN OF THE WEST."
TO CAPITALISTS, EMIGRANTS, and all others wishing CHEAP HOMES and SAFE INVESTMENTS.
FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES
OF CHOICE LAND FOR SALE!

This Land has been selected with a *great deal of care*. It lies near to SETTLEMENTS and TIMBER. It is well WATERED by LIVING STREAMS or SPRINGS, and most of it is near where Railroads must soon pass.

It is *known* and *warranted* to be GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND.

The INDUCEMENTS which KANSAS offers to settlers, and consequently to capitalists, are *better* and *greater* than anywhere else upon the Continent.

The climate is the most congenial and agreeable, being in the same latitude with Virginia and Kentucky. The crops are in no danger of being destroyed by late Spring or early Fall frosts.

The surface of the country is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The soil is rich and enduring, and since the first settlement of the Territory, none of the crops have failed.

Everything grown North, together with much raised South, is produced here, and it is the BEST FRUIT COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

The Trade, Travel and Emigration into NEW-MEXICO, UTAH, PIKE'S PEAK, and all the inhabited Interior, with the great OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA, begins here, leaving a large amount of capital. No Northern State or Territory is thus happily situated.

The gold of PIKE'S PEAK and vicinity, which late developments have proved to exist in great abundance, will find its way into Kansas for produce, provisions and merchandise, aiding in its rapid development in population and wealth.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, which the present Congress will undoubtedly put in motion, *must pass through Kansas*.

St. Louis, the best market west of Buffalo, reached by the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, with the great caravans of trade and emigration passing by different and diverging routes through the Territory, will afford a rich market for all the products of Kansas.

The great Emigration of the country is now setting thitherward.

This fine body of land, situated in desirable localities, and SELECTED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION and WARRANTED TO BE GOOD FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, will be sold at from

TWO TO THREE DOLLARS PER ACRE,

with almost a certainty that the large Emigration which is to pour into the Territory, and the other and varied inducements which she offers, will advance its value with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the West.

THE TITLE to these lands is *perfect*. MAPS may be seen, and further information obtained by addressing me to the care of Messrs. TAYLOR BROS., Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, to whom I am permitted to refer, and from whom information may be had in reference to the matter.

I am personally known to the following gentlemen, and refer to them as to character and responsibility,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.
B. F. BANCROFT, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Salem.
E. ANDREWS, Esq., Cashier of Washington County Bank.
JAS. THOMPSON, Esq., Cashier of Cambridge Valley Bank.
A. GROESBECK, Esq., Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Lansinburgh.
JOHN B. KELLOGG, Esq., Cashier of Central Bank, Troy.

T. H. WALKER,
Office of TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Three-story brick house in Jane st.	$6,000
Three-story brick house in Douglass-st., Brooklyn.	7,000
Three-story brick house in Dean-st., Brooklyn	5,500
Three-story house and two lots in Lorimer-st., Brooklyn	3,800

Also, four lots in Court-st., near Church-st., Brooklyn.
Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

READE-ST. PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, NO. 11 Reade-st. 25 feet front by one-half the block, in the rear of Chambers-st. lots. Reade-st. is now widened, and modern stores are being erected. This lot is calculated for a first improvement as a business location. 90 per cent. will be left on bond and mortgage to any one improving the lot. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 100 acres, in Westchester County, overlooking the Sound for 60 miles, and containing some magnificent building sites; fine dwelling and outbuildings, large orchards, &c.; 22 miles from New-York, three-quarters of a mile from depôt. Price $25,000; no incumbrance.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY AND PINE-ST.—FOR SALE—The property No. 102 Broadway, 22 feet front, by 84 feet deep, connecting with and forming an L on Pine-st., 19 by 45 feet, with the buildings thereon, a desirable location for offices, or banking, or insurance business. Building lots or improved property up town might be taken in part payment. Inquire of A. C. Goodman, No. 32 Beekman-st., or E. H. Ludlow & Co., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

CHEAP LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS OF lots lying on and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, between 61st and 110th sts., at low market prices. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway; DINGEE HOLDEN & CO., Nos. 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY.—AN EXtra-size house and lot, near 18th st. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Possession immediately. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

OWNERS OF HOUSES DESIRING TO let, lease or sell, during the coming season, and those wishing a renewal of the leases of property now on our books, are respectfully requested to give us notice of the same, if possible, by the 1st of February.
S. BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine-st.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ASYLUM AT QUEBEC about to be erected for aged and infirm persons. A premium of ($100,) one hundred dollars will be given for the plan which may be approved of by the Committee formed for carrying out the above object. Architects wishing to compete are requested to make immediate application, for further particulars, to
REV. G. V. HOUSMAN, Quebec, C. E.
N. B.—The plan to be delivered on or before March 1 next.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale, on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DWELLING-house at North Orange, opposite St. Mark's Church, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or JAMES W. FIELD, Orange.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 9TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., a rear lot, 50x100 feet, with all the buildings thereon, with wide entrance on 9th-av. The front buildings will also be leased if required. Also to lease in 24th-st., adjoining the above, a lot 40x50, with a two-story brick stable, and small frame dwelling thereon. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., or No. 47 7th-av.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

BROADWAY.—TO-LET, UPPER PART OF NO. 910 Broadway, containing 30 rooms. It is one of the best locations for a boarding-house in the City. Apply in the store.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367
BROADWAY.

Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix, and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased; and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated, Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes and Ann G. Wilkes, his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife; Henry Winsor, the Assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-1aw7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—CATHARINE FRENCH against JOSEPH HOLMES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 9th day of November, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 21, 1859. S. M. RAYMOND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1860.
RAYMOND & KNOX,
j9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-1aw6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 1aw6mM SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 835 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-1aw6mM* Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1859, at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2,222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to investigate the claims of George P. Bickford and Peter Mitchell to the seats in the Board of Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named hour and place without any further notice.
H. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
Special Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges made against the Common Council in the *Herald* of Jan. 13, 1860, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN H. BRADY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES BAGLEY,
Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer-residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1½ miles from the depôt; must be in good repair, and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. L. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, (OR PURCHASE,) FROM 1st of May next, for a small family, a modern high stoop house, below 32d-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; rent about $950. Address W. H. M., Box No. 3,327 Post-office.

HOUSES WANTED.—SEVERAL MEDIUM-priced houses wanted, partly mortgaged, in exchange for a valuable unincumbered country seat or farm in Westchester County, and some cash.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

VALUABLE MACHINERY.—TO GUN MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—HARTFORD, CONN.—To be sold, by private sale, until the end of March, unless sooner disposed of, the following valuable machinery, late in use by Messrs. Robbins & Lawrence, for manufacture of Minie-rifle barrels, Enfield pattern, under contract with the British Government, viz: One steam-engine, 40-horse power, fourteen trip-hammers; twenty-six milling machines; twelve rifling machines; together with a proportionate number of lathes, power and hand; reaming, boring and polishing machines, machines for other purposes, and drill and power presses. A set of tools and cutters, adapted to the above manufacture, belongs to each machine. For sale likewise, a large assortment of tools for general purposes.

The above machinery is in excellent order, and much of it adaptable for general manufacturing purposes. May be seen at the Sharp's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford, on application to Mr. LAWRENCE, on the premises. A catalogue is being prepared. For particulars, apply to R. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., as above; JOHN HOOKER, Esq., State Bank Building, Hartford; or, HEWEY WHITTAKER, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause, $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND ALL FEVERS cured with India Chologogue, Deshler's Pills. Each $1 50 and $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam; Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
Cures all derangements of
THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,
THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS
THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACES.
Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberific."
Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.
Wholesale Agent,
S. T. THOMPSON,
No. 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 17 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diploma in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c: supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

DR. ARTAUD, ACCOUCHEUR FROM Paris, devotes his special attention to female diseases. Prolapsus uteri radically cured by his new system. Office No. 137 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston. Open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 3 to 8 P. M. D. ARTAUD.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Feb. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason-work, carpenter-work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house, one hundred feet east of the corner of 79th-st. and 3d-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School-buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposals; and none others will be considered. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 19 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
Building Committee.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW J. THORP, WHO RESIDED AT Newark, N. J., 1835 to 1840, will please send his address to Box No. 144—(Address C.,)—Post-office, Newark, N. J.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250,000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $751,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34,443. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has twenty five years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 28th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

$72.000 MISSOURI 7s.—THE ABOVE amount of Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, assumed by the State of Missouri bearing 7 per cent. interest payable in New-York, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 12½ P. M. There is but a small amount of these Bonds now in the market. In a recent report of the financial estimates of the State for the coming year, it is stated that the mill tax levied to create an interest fund will yield $638,000, which with other receipts will pay the interest in full, and leave $300,000 surplus.

The Legislature in all its acts mentions these Bonds with direct State Bonds, provides for the interest, and they are received for banking purposes. In addition to the faith of the State, they are secured by a mortgage of the Road, and one million of acres of land. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance within three days. Full information can be obtained at the office of A. H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
HERMANN MARCUSE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
EDWARD SCHELL,
WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
JAMES HOY,
ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.

L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

78.000 MORGAN COUNTY BONDS OF Illinois for sale, $500 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in New-York. This is an old settled and rich agricultural county, population 22,000, taxable property seven millions. Debt, originally $100,000, but $21,500 has been anticipated out of her surplus revenue, and this will be done to some extent yearly, it is expected, till the whole amount is retired. Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.—A few shares of the genuine stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Apply to H. MEIGS JR. & SMITH, No. 30 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

$1.000 WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on chattel mortgage, for one year. Address L. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY WITH NOT less than this amount is wanted to join an old-established hardware house, in a large Southwestern city, doing a good and profitable trade—one of the partners withdrawing from the concern. This opportunity presents an opening not often met with, for a capitalist or any one desiring to enter into an established business. Address, with real name only, Box No. 848 Post-Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE PUBLISHER OF A monthly journal, producing a net revenue of over five thousand dollars a year, desires a special partner who can furnish an additional capital of $5,000. Or would give a permanent position, with a good salary, to a young man of good abilities, who can furnish that sum for two or three years. Address B., Box No. 4,574 Post-office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants to connect himself with some business house already established, who wants a careful, driving man; has property that he would put in, but no money at present; or would like to join a new house, about commencing. Undoubted references given for character and ability. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The stock and fixtures of a well-established first-class drug store, No. 438 4th-av., corner 31st-st., will be sold and house and store leased for five or seven years, or the whole property will be sold if desired. Apply to R. H. LAIMBEER, No. 101 Broad-st., or No. 23 North Pier Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

A GEORGIAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR THAT State, to remain a few months, will have especial facilities for the introduction of any implement connected with the culture of cotton. Any business intrusted to his charge will be faithfully attended to. Address L., Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

A RETAIL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, in the lower part of the City, doing a good business. To any one who understands the business this is a good opportunity. Apply to G. A. MERWIN, 97 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of a retail jewelry establishment on Broadway, best location on the street. Address Box No. 4,095 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Paillasses and Mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:10 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:00 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.

This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders on the 21 day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. till Feb. 2. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 80 Nassau st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent., on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 4 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO.'S COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODNOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen delivered in New York free of charge.

F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN TO OUR ORDER BY Rice, Kendall & Co., (Boston,) dated Dec. 31, 1859, for $2,264 78 six months, payable at National Bank, of Boston was mailed to us Jan. 4, inst. and has never been received. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment has been stopped.

JACKSON & CO., No. 58 Cliff-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INST., A WHITE POODLE SLUT, with yellow ears; had on a silver-plated collar, and answers to the name of "Jenny." A liberal reward will be given by leaving the same at No. 137 8th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship BALTIC, A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer JOHN L. STEPHENS, W. F. LAPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$113
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'y, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Notice—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn., $33 50; Knoxville, Tenn., $27; Chattanooga, Tenn. $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $23; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Pilatka, $23. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Jan. 28. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida *via* Savannah, Ga.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:

New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 4 at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The Mount Vernon will leave every Saturday.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation for clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New York.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 9½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7¾ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of S. D. HALL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in settlement.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
SOCRATES D. HALL,
MERSELUS PRYER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of HALL, PRYER & JONES, and will continue the straw goods business heretofore conducted under the name of S. D. Hall & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.
SOCRATES D. HALL,
MERSELUS PRYER,
JAS. L. JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of DOUGLAS & STEELE, for the manufacture and sale of jewelry, at the corner of Carlton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. T. DOUGLAS,
JOHN W. STEELE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

No. 2 PARK-PLACE, Jan. 18, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WALKER & LUDLOW is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. H. Ludlow retiring, the business of the late firm will be liquidated by DAVID WALKER, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

DAVID WALKER will continue the general stationery business at the same place.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.

VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin, —"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt.

$45, $60, $100, $135, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 202 Broadway,

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

T. H. CHAMBERS,

Bible house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. T. H. CHAMBERS' new scale 7 octaves, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. Good second-hand pianos, at $35 to $175.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

GREAT BARGAINS AT J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. $170 for a large, round corner, 7-octave Piano, nearly new; another at $155; one 6¾ at $150; one 6¼ at $140. Melodeons, $35 and upwards, below cost. New Pianos, fully warranted, at moderate prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO. 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY FROM Connecticut, desires a situation as soprano singer in some Protestant church in this City or Brooklyn. The best of references given. For further information inquire of Mr. CLARK, of Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row, or T. T. BRINSMADE, with Scovill Manufacturing Co., No. 36 Park-row.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO GENTLEMEN OF LITERARY AND MERCANTILE PURSUITS,
AND TO TRAVELERS IN GENERAL.

The advertiser, a pupil of the School of Declamation of the Royal Academy of Florence, member of the Historical Institute of France, and translator of several Spanish literary works, offers to teach in a very short time THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES, by a new system peculiar to himself, by which learning by heart is avoided.

Any person with common application may learn during the Winter months either of the above languages, acquiring in the Spanish the purest Castilian pronunciation, and in the Italian the true Roman accent.

No charge is made for the first lesson, in order that learners may form an idea of the rapidity with which foreign languages can be acquired by this system, the one by which the celebrated Cardinal Mezzofanti became master of forty languages.

For further particulars, apply personally or by letter to F. ALBA, No. 32 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

MLLE. SAUVAGEOT'S MUSIC CLASSES—CHEVE'S SYSTEM.—New classes to begin on the 23d Jan. Morning Class for ladies at 10¼; Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen at 7½; Afternoon Class for young ladies attending school at 2½. Terms: $6 per quarter. No. 835 Broadway. References—John Hopper, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, James Gibbons.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York and prepares pupils practically for business in the shortest possible time. Three $5 seats for book-keeping vacant this day. N. B.—Cheap seats can be secured in advance by leaving a deposit.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—AN ENGLISH gentleman educated in Paris, who speaks the language like a native, offers his services as sworn translator of French, or would make free translations for literary purposes. Lessons given in the French language, in which a faultless Parisian accent will be imparted to young pupils. Address D. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M. Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH ANY of the English Branches, now engaged in one of the first schools in the City, wishes to obtain one or more private pupils; is disengaged from 3 until 5 o'clock. Address L. D. S., Box No. 1,078 Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th st. Circulars at the School.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF GETTING A few pupils to instruct in Music; terms $10 per quarter. Address Box No. 4,543 New-York Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH A FEW more pupils lessons on the piano-forte; will refer to her present patrons. Apply No. 157 Madison-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
THE GREATEST ATTRACTION EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY.
Upwards of Thirty-two Thousand Spectators in One Week!
A SUCCESS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF THE ARENA!

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860, and during the week, all the great Artists will appear in the Ring. First appearance in America of the superb TRICK-HORSE DUCROW.

The overpowering attraction of THE GREAT EUROPEAN TROUPE, during their first six performances, and the universal applause bestowed upon them, have induced the proprietor to offer the same programme for another week, with the additional feature to the entertainments of the famous performing horse DUCROW, trained in the most elaborate manner at the Cirque Napoleon, Paris.

The unequaled European Equestrienne M'LLE ELLA ZOYARA, the paragon of riders in her wonderful and fascinating feats and *tours de grace*.

The great retro-equitation and somersault rider, without saddle or bridle, JAMES ROBINSON, late of Astley's and the principal European establishments.

THE BROTHERS HANLON, the astounding British Gymnasts, from all the principal cities in the world.

Mr. THOMAS HANLON will display his terrible *L'Echelle Perilleuse*.

MR. CHARLTON, the comic Stilt Dancer.
M'LLE HELOISE.
MONS. DE BACH.
MONS. DUVERNEY, the Contortionist, and many others in the various performances.

The whole entertainment will be preceded by the brilliant and unique Oriental Equestrian and Gymnastic representation, entitled SPORTS OF THE CELESTIALS.

Court Jester ..... Mr. J. Pentland

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEES.

In order to afford opportunities to the residents of the suburbs of New-York and the adjoining towns for witnessing with their families the performances of the Great European Troupe an entertainment in addition to that of the evening will be given ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open in the evening at 6¾; performance at 7½. Boxes, 50c. Orchestra seats, $1. Private boxes, $5 and $6.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On TUESDAY NIGHT,
JAN. 24,
WILL BE ACTED,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
A DRAMA,
adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story, expressly for this theatre,
Consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new, by Isherwood.

Correct and appropriate costumes, by Messrs. Flanry and Bruschotten.

Furniture and appointments by Mr. Timony.

Mechanical portion by Mr. Van Hatten and assistants.

THE CAST will be distributed as follows:

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)	Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house)	Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel (stewart to M. Laroque)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets	Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)	Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)	Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)	Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)	Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a breton shepherd)	Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri	Mr. Oliver
Louis	Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)	Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)	Miss Mary Gannon (Her first appearance since her severe illness.)
Mlle. Helouise (a governess)	Miss Fanny Morant (Her first appearance in this theatre.)
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)	Miss Fanny Reeves

Guests, servants, peasantry, &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.

PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment in the lodging-house—Poverty, fidelity and friendship.

ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
The arrival; the first day and its events.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
Temptations, trials and resolutions.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
Love and honor.
ACT 4.—1. Drawingroom in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
The Sacrifice.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
The last trial and its results.
Entrance of the wedding guests and the peasantry in their picturesque Breton costumes.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.

Box Book now open, six days in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
LAST NIGHT
of the
PRESENT GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
TO-NIGHT, (Monday.)
THE TWO GREAT COMEDIES
Will be
acted together.

The entertainments will commence with the Comedy in three acts of A HUSBAND TO ORDER.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.

To conclude with the successful Comedy in three acts, called EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

The above performances will be sustained by the following GREAT and UNRIVALED ARTISTES,

Mr. Lester Wallack,
Mr. Blake,
Mr. Brougham,
Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Sloan.
Mrs. Hoey,
Mrs. Vernon,
Mrs. Sloan,
Miss Floyd,

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate about 11¼.

THE NEW PLAY
Consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
Full of Interesting Plot, Incidents, Serious and Comic, Peculiar Character and Startling Effects, with New Scenery, Costumes, Music, Machinery, &c.,
WILL BE PRODUCED
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Jan. 24.

NOTICE.—BOX BOOK NOW OPEN. PLACES MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, will be presented, for the first time in this City, an adaptation, by Matilda Heron, of Victor Lefour's celebrated play, entitled LESBIA, in which MATILDA HERON, J. W. WALLACK, JR., and GEORGE JORDAN will appear. The piece will be presented with the following remarkable cast:

Matilda Heron	as	Lesbia
Louisa Allen	as	Viola
J. W. Wallack	as	Orseolo
George Jordan	as	Galieno
George Jamison	as	Sholutro
T. B. Johnstone	as	Rapo
J. H. Stoddart	as	The Doge

Brigands, Messrs Tree, Styles, Posini, Peck, &c.

The piece will be produced under the direction of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Stage Manager, with entirely new costumes and appointments.

The scenery will embrace
Act I.—Palace of the Doge, looking on the grand canal—Perkins.
Act II.—The Brigand's Stronghold in the Mountains—Hayes.
Act III.—Interior of the Council Chamber.
Act IV.—The Interior of the Palace.
Act V.—The Tower by Moonlight—Hayes.

The descriptive music composed and arranged for the piece by Mr. F. Mollenhauer.

The serenade has been composed by Mr. Rob't Stoepel.

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.

In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown," in three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
or,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.

Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.

A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by MR. THOMAS BAKER.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY 444

Parquette and Boxes	25 cents
Private Boxes	$3 and $4

Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7½.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
Will be presented
OUR GAL.
After which, the laughable burlesque of
THE LADY OF THE LYONS.
To conclude with
THE ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.
Performances on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at 2 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS, HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. MACBETH—(Scenes.) And, from the Pickwick Papers, the meeting of the BRICK-LANE EBENEZER TEETOTAL ASSOCIATION.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAYTONS AT NEWARK.
PARLOR OPERAS, PROVERBS, AND CONCERT.
LIBRARY HALL, MARKET-ST., NEWARK,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
JAN. 23, 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock.
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON,
Señor OLIVEIRA, the VIOLINIST,
HERR ENGELKE, COMPOSER AND PIANIST.
POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
ELEGANT AND UNIQUE MUSICAL NOVELTY.
The elegant Operatic Proverb,
PUT YOUR SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.
After which a GRAND CONCERT.

In these programmes (which will be changed each night) Mr. DRAYTON will sing RUSSELL'S DREAM OF THE REVELER—SIMON THE CELLARER—STAR SPANGLED BANNER—ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP—and, by request, THE MARSEILLAISE (in French).

Mrs. DRAYTON will sing HOME, SWEET HOME—CASTA DIVA—GRAND AIR from the PRE AUX CLERES.

Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON will sing the DUO BOUFFE—THE SINGING LESSON—FIORAVANTE—DUOS from ELIXIR D'AMOUR, &c., &c.

Señor OLIVEIRA will execute a variety of musical compositions on the violin, in the style of PAGANINI.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE SMALL BILLS.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Front seats, 50 cents. Other seats, 25 cents.
Tickets at music stores and Ticket-office.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA DAY!
MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1860,
AFTERNOON and EVENING,
FOR THE
BENEFIT of Mr. E. F. TAYLOR,

The popular Director of Amusements at this Establishment, on which occasion, the following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their valuable aid:

Mr. G. C. BONIFACE,
Mr. WM. O'NEIL, (our "Irish Cousin,")
Mr. JAMES DUNN,
Mr. JOHN NUNAN,
and Mrs. FRANCE,
by the kind permission of Messrs. Fox & Lingard, of the New Bowery Theatre
MR. GEORGE BROOKES,
by permission of J. H. Allen, Esq., of the Bowery Theatre

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—The SURPRISING FEATS A LA BLONDIN, of that remarkable child, CARL FERRATI—only 10 years old—in his ASCENT OF THE TIGHT ROPE from the STAGE TO THE DOME of the Lecture Room.

After which, the extravaganza of MAGIC TOYS; farce of as COOL AS A CUCUMBER, and SKETCHES IN INDIA, ably cast and inimitably presented.

EVENING at 7½ o'clock—First time here of the elegant Comedy of A HUSBAND TO ORDER; and for the last time, the gorgeous spectacle of ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp.

The wax statue of John Brown, the living Kangaroo, the living Seal, the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, FIVE HUNDRED FEET OF LIVING ANACONDAS, Baby Serpents, and enormous Boa Constrictors are now among the novelties in the SEVEN HALLS OF WONDER.

Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 12 cents extra.

☞ The authorized version of THE OCTOROON, having been purchased of the author Dion Bourcicault, Esq., has been put into active rehearsal, and will be speedily produced.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, and every evening during the week, will be performed first time, the MOCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN CHRISTIANA.

Burlesque on the celebrated OCTOROON, Not by Dion Bourcicault, but by Wm. Henry Peck, of Louisiana. The scene of this sympathetic romantic tragedy is laid—like an egg—in the delta of the celebrated Highfalutya River, in the renowned parish of Barebone. The natives of that remote region swallow each other alternately for a living, but the indulgent spectators will pardon the Minstrels from a slight deviation from the truth.

Geo. Christy as the venerable darkey—Old Gaphen.
Other characters by the Troupe.
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6:30; to commence at 7:30.
Tickets, 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
In their new Zoological Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Birds and Animals of every Variety and Species.
ONLY MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopard and Elephant.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO SCHOOLS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
GREAT COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
MRS. MATT PEEL'S
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
With Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
and under the direction of Mr. J. T. HUNTLEY, together with Aymar's great American Circus.
With a full troupe of riders, vaulters, &c., every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12c. Children half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MARDI, 24 Janvier, 1860.
LES JEUNES GENS.
LE TIGRE DU BENGALE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 23,
The performances will commence with
THE OCTOROON,
Or, Life in Louisiana.
Concluding with
HERCULES,
KING OF CLUBS.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS RESPECTFULLY announces his second Chamber Concert of the season for MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Chickering's Rooms, corner Broadway and 4th-st., to commence at 8 o'clock. Mrs. H. L. WESTERVELT, Contralto; Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone; Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; Mr. H. BRANNES, Violoncellist; Mr. H. C. TIMM, Pianist and Conductor.

TICKETS—Gentlemen's, $1; Ladies, 50 cents. At Chickering's only.

FINE ARTS.

Will positively close Jan. 25,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RARE OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE COLLECtion of paintings of the school of Vandyke, Caravaggio, Ostade, &c., &c., for sale at very low prices, and now on exhibition at No. 1 Appleton Building. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries.

BALLS.

SIXTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
to be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
For the benefit of the
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1860.
(Shelton's Band engaged.)

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

John E. McMenomy,
James A. Carolan,
J. P. McLaughlin,
Richard Dalton,
Thomas Muldoon,
Oscar Spence,
M. J. D. McGlynn,
Wm. Fitzpatrick,
Edward C. Byrne,
Timothy Lynch,
Jeremiah Quinlan,
Theodore P. Kelly,
John A. McSorley,
Robert G. Lalor,
Edwin Devlin,
Oliver Sadlier,
Frank Tuomy,
John W. McKinley,
Oliver K. Moody,
Daniel H. McDonald,
Nicholas G. Gerraghty.
John J. Bradley,
Joseph Lynch,
John A. Boyle,
John Kennedy,
James Gilligan,
Thomas O'Brien,
Daniel Lalor,
Wm. H. White,
John A. McLaughlin,
Peter Trainor,
Daniel Sweeny, Jr.,
M. A. Clark,
Joseph McGuire,
Michael Tuomy,
George Walsh,
Peter Gaughran,
Frank Tuomy,
Richard Barry,
Peter Meehan,
Laurence H. Shaw,
Wm. J. Kane.

JAMES LYNCH, President.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, 1st Vice-President.
THOMAS HIGGINS, 2d Vice-President.
ANDREW L. BYRNE, Secretary.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Floor Manager.

TICKETS $3—Admitting a gentleman and ladies.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, Chairman, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 116 Pearl-st.

The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one-third.

Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DRIVERS OF HACKNEY and SPECIAL COACHES.
FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1860.

1. In coming to the Ball, will set down your company horses facing 14th-st., and take up in reverse order.
2. No coaches will be allowed to stand in Irving-place during the night of the Ball.

The above regulations will be strictly enforced.

By order of JOSEPH QUICK, Police Hack Inspector.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av., on MONDAY, Jan. 23 at noon. Subjects—*Hot-beds and Spring Vegetables, Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees,* and *The Uses and Abuses of Iron in Agriculture.* Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23 at 7½ o'clock, at the Rooms Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. E. L. FANCHER will deliver an address. Young men are invited to attend.

CHARLES W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

THE INEBRIATES' FRIEND SOCIETY will hold public meetings at their Hall, No. 154 Chatham-st., on SUNDAY and MONDAY next at 7½ o'clock, to further interest the public in their movement for the reclamation of the inebriate.

THE DAILY PRAYER-MEETING WHICH has been held in the church of Dr. Phillips the last two weeks, from 12 to 1 o'clock, will be continued this week at Rev. Dr. Potts' church, corner of 10th-st. and University-place.

FROM MEXICO.

Another Defeat of the Liberals—Marquez the Captive—Triumph of Carvajal—Cry for an American War at the Capital—New Conservative Journal—Festivities in Celebration of the Conservative Victories.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1860.

In regard to the passing events of the hour in Mexico, we have a sad budget to open up to the readers of the TIMES. The cause of the Constitutionalists, which claims our sympathies, because it is avowedly the cause of human liberty and progress struggling against a besotted tyranny, has suffered another serious defeat. The Constitutionalists, under the command of VALLE and ROCHA, had collected a large force, to impede the march of MIRAMON from Guadalajara to Colima. Nature furnished them strong natural defences at the defiles of Atenquque and Beltram. They had forces in superior numbers to those of MIRAMON. But all was of no avail. They have been beaten, and MIRAMON entered Colima on the 22d ult. The reports of the scrimmages come to us all from the victors, but the fact of the defeat is unquestionable, and gives another proof of the utter incompetency of the Constitutional military chiefs. The news of this event reached here on the 29th, and a grand rejoicing took place in consequence.

MARQUEZ is still in prison. He protests against being tried by Court-martial, and it is probable will be passed over to the Supreme Court. This step endangers his life all the more, inasmuch as before his trial can take place MIRAMON will likely be back here, and most people believe he will hang him, to get rid of a dangerous ally of the ultra of the Clergy.

On the 26th, CARVAJAL defeated the clergy forces under Gen. MINON near Tlascala. The clergy forces tried to drive CARVAJAL from his stronghold, and the result has been that they were defeated with the loss of about sixty men. DAZA Y ARQUELLES, the man who superintended the Tacubaya massacre, in April last, was taken prisoner. He was shot, and afterwards hung up and disfigured in a manner that reflects but little credit upon the Constitutional Chief CARVAJAL. His death, however, is a great service to society, as his action at the Tacubaya massacre made him a disgrace to even the soil of Mexico.

Madame GOURGES, the old French lady who behaved so nobly at Tacubaya, on the occasion of those assassinations, and who afterwards came forward and gave her testimony to our worthy Consul, Mr. BLACK, has received from the Queen of England a fine gold watch and chain as a mark of esteem for her conduct on that melancholy occasion. This merited mark of attention has enraged the clergy to no ordinary degree, and the other day, while she was in the Palace making inquiries about some valuables of those poor victims, which had been taken from her by MARQUEZ, this monster fell upon her like an angry wolf and beat her face with his fists in the most shocking manner. This atrocious act has received the commendation of the clergy, and is spoken of by GABRIAC as a piece of deferred justice. Can any *man* believe this? It is true, and will be corroborated by every person in Mexico, for those who are cowardly enough not to denounce the dastardly act, say MARQUEZ did right! Our language is poor to denounce the monster, author of this last atrocity, and fails to depict the depravity of the Latin representative who approves of it.

The Press of this capital keep up the cry for war with the United States, and this yell has been redoubled since the victory of MIRAMON over VALLE and ROCHA. The official paper and all the other journals speak of a collision with the United States as inevitable. They speak of American internal troubles as furnishing a capital chance to give the North Americans a lesson, and speak confidently of the result, now that Providence has given them a strong man in the person of MIRAMON, and created quarreling amongst their "*natural* enemies." GABRIAC encourages them in this flight of fancy, and assures them of the sympathy and support of the French Government. Munition trains are now being prepared for the Vera Cruz campaign, and large guerilla bands are forming for the prospective work of cutting to pieces *los Americanos*. It seems absurd, but funny things take place in our day and generation, and if our people cannot hold together better at home, what is to prevent the establishment of a Roman Catholic monarchy in Mexico? A journal advocating this idea will make its first appearance to-morrow morning. It is entitled *La Esperanza*, or *L'Esperance*, ("The Hope,") and is to be edited in French and Spanish, by the Marquis DE SARD, a Jesuit propagandist missionary, an able and a dangerous man, who is backed by others of talent, but of less position.

The poor City of Zacatecas, that lately fell into the hands of the Clergy, was in the deepest misery at last accounts. In the first place, WOLL, who entered that city first, imposed all sorts of new taxes, and enforced the repayment of all the old duties and taxes of the previous thirteen months, when the Constitutionalists had held undisputed possession. WOLL filched all the the money he could out of the foreign merchants, in several cases threatening imprisonment and death to foreigners who protested against this style of plundering. WOLL then left, and VELEZ was sent there to try his hand, and he has inflicted new horrors. On the 20th ult., in consequence of the near approach of forces from the frontier, VELEZ left Zacatecas to meet his enemies, but no one can say if he has not retreated upon San Luis Potosi. Amongst the victims of WOLL and VELEZ are several Americans and English. Under existing circumstances they have little chance for redress, although the representative of Great Britain is doing all in his power to check these occurrences and obtain redress.

The prisons are again filled with political offenders, a thing certain to transpire whenever CORONA is in command of this capital. Several foreigners are amongst these poor victims, most of them for being guilty of no other crime than having been born abroad. Two of these are cooks, another a tailor, another a barber, and so on. Not one of them of the slightest political or social importance, here or anywhere else. This is CORONA'S style of administering Government and keeping down conspiracies. He thinks that imprisoning three or four poor devils every day gives evidence of great vigilance on his part.

The robberies on the high roads are as numerous as ever. The stages between here and Vera Cruz are robbed every day. Twice this week the passengers have arrived in such a state of nudity that they were not able to alight from the stage-coach before getting clothes to hide their nakedness. Once during the week CARVAJAL carried off the stage-coaches with all their passengers. Your humble correspondent, also, has recently enjoyed the novelty of being stripped by a party of brigands, who made no trouble in taking his last shirt. It is a novelty, if you like, but once will do, and I have no hesitation in saying no foreigner should travel in Mexico without arms. I have twice since gone over the same road where I was robbed, with the determination of getting even with the rogues, but they left me alone; and I may say, without boasting, they did well, for I should have made a bit of a fight for my new shirts that might have been disastrous to some of them.

During the past twelve days, we have had a great deal of speculation about pronunciamientos, but the last triumph of MIRAMON has set these all to rest, and now all the forces of the Clergy are turned upon a war with the United States at all hazards. One day a movement was on foot to declare MARQUEZ and the Inquisition; another day it was ECHEAGARAY and a Liberal Plan, and so on. ECHEAGARAY, it appears, did try to do something at Halpam, sixteen miles distant from here, but the thing was a farce, with every other act of that ambitious and unprincipled coward.

The Marquez stock is now very low in the market, and the Clergy, finding they cannot take the step they wish, are likely to crouch, and by intrigue keep MIRAMON on their side, and allow MARQUEZ, their fit leader, to be hanged or shot, as may seem proper to MIRAMON.

We have reports here of disaffection in Vera Cruz against LERDO, and in favor of JUAREZ and a compromise, but we have so many reports that it is dangerous to touch any of them. Of one thing we may be certain, and that is, that JUAREZ does not like the tendency of his own policy, and will compromise any way to get into the National Palace as President. We have crowds of new reports regarding new movements of the Constitutionalists, but after what we have seen, we must despair of their doing more by themselves than keep up the war. That they will do, because it pays.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

"Lo! the conquering hero comes!" Banners, drums, bells, cannons, squibs, horns, fireworks, &c., &c., are being prepared for the great event which shall have no parallel in ancient or modern history but the return of CALIGULA to Rome after his expedition into Gaul. MIRAMON, the blood relative of Louis XVI., (according to GABRIAC,) and no doubt the heir in possession of the blood of the Cæsars, enters Mexico to-morrow after his victorious journey to the interior. The occasion is to be celebrated all the same as if Mexico had money to pay for the gas that lights her streets, or to satisfy the demands of her starving pensioners or the most paltry bills of her needy creditors. But, who cares? Other countries have had their great men and paid them homage, and why not the Mexicans pay homage to MIRAMON? Who cares for the moral if the sons of a Guerrero, a Victoria, or Bustamente rob in the crowd, or a daughter hold her charms up for a bidder, while thousands are being lavished on MIRAMON? They are pensioners and should be paid; but the nation is poor and cannot pay them, and therefore they may look out for themselves as best they can,—and to-morrow certainly one who knows Mexico intimately may see the young hero the centre of attraction, while the sons and daughters of men who have at different times been the ephemeral stars of Mexico, are playing the wanton and the pickpocket. "But we are a religious country," says the Mexican. "We are proud, and cannot humble ourselves before the world."

To-morrow MIRAMON enters Mexico. The following day he will probably be on his way to Vera Cruz. All the arrangements are made for the campaign to begin at once. How is this going to end? If MIRAMON is at all lucky he will be before Vera Cruz in twenty days from now. At latest he must be there by the 1st of February, unless JUAREZ compromise with him, of which there is still some talk. If MIRAMON goes to Vera Cruz as now seems certain, and as must happen unless in the event of a compromise, he will in all probability take Vera Cruz unless Mr. MCLANE is authorized, or will take the responsibility, to place the Star-Spangled Banner over San Juan de Ulua, and carry out the threat given in relation to the Tacubaya assassinations, in case MIRAMON takes the city. Now, at last, the United States will be forced to do something, or cave in in their policy, and ever after hold their peace.

GABRIAC has just sprung a new trap, that for cool, deliberate swindling, is not equaled by any of his other pieces of roguery. You will recollect that the French Convention has been paid off at Vera Cruz in full. This placed the Vera Cruz Government independent of GABRIAC, unless it was for the recovery of his desperate reclamations, which could scarcely be presented to a Government not yet recognized. An addition to the old paid-off French Convention has just been made, and this addition is to be enforced against the people of Vera Cruz, according to the rules of the old Convention! This addition is for $460,000, up to the present time, but I dare say will be increased, if parties will go into it further, and allow GABRIAC the enormous per centage he proposes for himself. The Clergy have agreed to this new French Convention, (or "addition," as it is called,) on the condition that the French fleet harass Vera Cruz at once, while MIRAMON is attacking by land. What have the American Government and people to say to this style of proceeding? M. VERGES DE ZUNIAGA represents the largest interest in this new GABRIAC swindle, and is supposed to be the copartner of GABRIAC in the business. The principal foundation of the Convention is the coffer spoliation, many claims for which are still afloat; and, although most of them are very just, it is singular enough that the ones which are made use of by GABRIAC for this new Convention are the very identical same that were *rejected* on a previous occasion, when France had a more honest representative than at present. This business is all new to us, and I cannot, therefore, give you all the names of those engaged, but shall strive to do so by next mail.

We have reports of the advance of the frontier troops towards the centre again, under command of ORAMBERI, ZUAZUA, &c. They are now, likely, in or very near to Zacatecas, although the Clergy say they have been driven back. So certain as MIRAMON reaches Vera Cruz, you may expect to hear the whole interior is once more in the hands of the Constitutionalists; and so the game is certain to go until we get some outside aid.

The acts of CARVAJAL and VILLALOA have created great confusion amongst the rural clergy, who are flocking here to escape being shot. Both VILLALOA and CARVAJAL have recently been treating the padres rather roughly.

The weather is extremely disagreeable here—cold and wet beyond what was before known by the oldest inhabitant. The venerable old gentleman, in common with the rest of us, has taken a cold.

The Late Lord Macaulay.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORIAN.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

A holiday absence from London prevented my dispatching my usual letter yesterday. I should have had but little to comment upon—in the absence of all reliable information as to the probability of the meeting of Congress—but for the startling and sudden death of Lord MACAULAY, which becomes all the more engrossing a topic, from the contrast of death and mourning with the Christmas and New Year gaieties.

It was very characteristic of the MACAULAY family that the tidings of Lord MACAULAY'S death should have reached the public ear so slowly and circuitously. All courting of publicity, all craving for public expression of admiration, all trading upon fame and name, was peculiarly alien from the character of the deceased nobleman, as well as from those of his surviving brother, CHARLES ZACHARY MACAULAY, Secretary of the Board of Audit, and his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. The brothers and sister were linked by strong affection, not unmingled with pride on either side. They were proud of their brother's unparalleled popularity as a writer; he was proud of his brother CHARLES' rising repute as a most valuable and conscientious public servant; of Lady TREVELYAN'S intelligence and usefulness as the helpmate of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, whose labors in the public service Lord MACAULAY keenly sympathized with, and approvingly watched and cheered. One of the latest subjects which occupied Lord MACAULAY was the progress of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN'S reforms in the Governorship of Madras, which were begun almost as soon as the Governor was installed in his post, and which, I am glad to know, have met with all but entire approval from the Secretary of State for India and his Council.

This is worth mentioning, as one hears it said by many of the *fainéant* class of public servants that Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN is an impracticable, crochety *doctrinaire*, sure to hang himself the moment he was allowed the rope of an Indian Governor. Up to this moment, at least, those who sympathize with zeal in the public service (not always a safe quality, it must be admitted, nor one that makes the best and most reliable administrator) will be glad to know that Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN has had rope enough to hang himself, has been full of various activity, but has *not* officially hanged himself.

But I am digressing from Lord MACAULAY. All who moved in the society he frequented think and talk of him as a conversational and social, even more than a literary and political, phenomenon. The abundance, readiness, variety and perfect ordering of his knowledge, was quite without parallel in his own time, and could never probably have been equaled at any other period. MACAULAY'S conversation, more than that of any other man I have ever met, impressed me with the notion of a memory of peerless accuracy, the stores of which were used with an unfailing and disciplined energy of mind, manifested especially in the force and finish of the speaker's language. All MACAULAY'S conversation would admit of being put in print just as it was spoken. There was nothing unfinished, slipshod, hesitatingly or half expressed. The sentences were flung before you with an irrepressible buoyancy and forcefulness of utterance, complete, clear cut, well rounded and well linked to each other. And yet there was nothing Johnsonian, nothing pompous, sesquipedalian or pedantic in the phraseology. And as the manner so was the matter—pleasant, interesting, amusing, but never prosy, boring or over ambitious for the company or the time.

Never were pleasanter, more unrestrained, or more genial breakfasts than those of Lord MACAULAY, at his rooms in the Albany—while he was still a liver in chambers, before he removed to Holly Lodge, at Campden Hill, which he has not occupied for three years—if my memory be exact. MACAULAY *monologized*, only because he had so much ready to flow forth on most subjects, that it took a long time to pump off even his surface water. But in company with people who had something to say and could say it, MACAULAY did not habitually take up more than his fair share of the conversation. SIDNEY SMITH used to complain of MACAULAY, because he was a rival, and a worse monopolist, and could not bear to see the attention of the table distracted from his own rampant and Rabelaisian fun. He, by his allusion to "MACAULAY'S brilliant flashes of silence," gave color to the imputation of burdensome loquacity, often urged against the deceased historian. But I believe no one who saw much of MACAULAY in society will be found to indorse that charge.

Among the most honorable characteristics of Lord MACAULAY—of which I am glad to see such general recognition—should be mentioned, his rare freedom from all taint of self-serving or jobbery. Great as were his opportunities of serving relatives, connections, or dependents, he systematically abstained from all exercises of his influence on their behalf; and this, though a warm friend, an attached kinsman and a most affectionate brother. When he was last in office, his brother—who was at the Bar, but who was at once well fitted and inclined for the public service—was without any public employment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when he subsequently appointed this brother to the treasurership of the Mauritius, informed him that he never even knew Lord MACAULAY had a brother available for public employment. Indeed Lord MACAULAY may be thought by many to have carried this abnegation of influence to an excess; for this brother has, in all his subsequent employments, proved himself one of the most efficient and popular of civil servants. I may also mention—what in Lord MACAULAY'S lifetime the public never learned from him or by his wish—that Lord MACAULAY was unwearied and most liberal in his charities, especially to all needy literary brethren. The amount distributed by him in this way would, I am satisfied, astonish the public; but it will never be known. Careful as he was in business matters, in his charity at least his right hand never knew what his left was doing. I can speak on this point with the assurance of personal experience, as an almoner, on more than one occasion.

Though when Lord MACAULAY began his history he hoped to bring it down to the limits of living memory, he had long ago abandoned this hope. Latterly the utmost range he gave himself was down to the accession of the House of Hanover, and this he had hoped to accomplish in five, if not in four, more volumes. I do not think he would ever have so compressed his material. The reign of Queen ANNE—with its statesmen, poets and essayists—would have been ground too tempting to his well-stored memory, and his strong love of the writers of that age, for any sharp or narrow limitation. He must have overflowed into comment, portraiture and criticism. Two volumes of the unfinished history are, I believe, so far advanced to completeness as that we may look to see them before long. And with these two, I fear, concluding the reign of WILLIAM, and ushering us over the threshold of that of ANNE, we must rest content.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decision has just been given by Judge Chumasero in the County Court of Monroe County, N. Y. which is in effect that a Board of Education has no corporate capacity in which it can be sued. The decision was made in a suit brought by J. W. Bissell for services as an architect rendered some five years since. The Judge intimated that the plaintiff can recover of the City of Rochester if his debt is such a one as the Board had a right to contract. The same decision applies to the Common Council.

Mr. Wm. H. Nobles, of St. Paul, in reply to a letter of inquiry from Dr. T. E. Massey, of the Land office at Forest City, states that the white pines in Minnesota are not so well adapted for masts and spars as those which grow in some other parts of the country, but that the Norways are unexcelled. The sizes are from 3 to 3½ feet diameter at the stump, 75 to 80 feet long, 18 to 20 inches diameter at the top, and any size required under.

The Commissioner of the Land Office of Michigan states that on the 30th of November last patents had been received by the State for 4,881,818,98 acres, nearly all of which had been offered for sale. Of these, certificates for 36,842 acres have been issued during the last year, under the Forty-Acre or Homestead Act, located in twenty-eight counties of the State. The Commissioner states that the law seems to give very general satisfaction.

On Saturday last a party of the base ball players of Rochester from the Live Oak, Olympic, Lone Star and Flour City Clubs, tried the experiment of a game on the ice, with skates. The *Democrat* pronounces the experiment a decided success, and says the play was very lively and exciting, not as much difficulty being experienced from the use of skates by the players as was expected.

The Toronto *Leader* understands that Mr. Morin, member for Terrebone, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Solicitor-Generalship for Upper Canada has not yet been filled; but the question of supplying this vacancy will probably be disposed of before the meeting of Parliament.

Rev. Geo. Duffield, D. D., of Detroit, delivered the opening lecture before the Rogers Art Association at Ann Arbor, Mich. The subject of his lecture was: *The Results of Research and Discovery in Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities.* He dwelt upon the importance of establishing art museums in this country, and the obligation resting upon the University of Michigan to take the lead in the matter.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "It is stated that one of our wealthiest merchants, who has been engaged extensively in trade with the Pacific Coast of South America, has become insane from recent heavy losses, and will be taken to an Insane Asylum. He was fearful that he should die poor in consequence of his losses, though worth half a million."

The Commanders of the Royal Mail Company, who have hitherto been paid by per centages, are hereafter to have regular salaries: those of the Atlantic packets, £1,000 per annum; of the Brazil packets, £900; and of the inter-colonial packets, £800 a year after six years' service, and £600 previous to that time.

Mr. Wm. H. Parsons, of Lawrence, Mass., committed suicide last week at an inn at South Boston. He had been missing for several days. A search instituted for him led to the discovery of his body on the 20th. His age was 28.

Mr. Charles E. Converse, of Boston, has received the appointment of Treasurer and Depositary of the New-England Branch American Tract Society.

Thirteen candidates for the degree of M. D. were graduated at the annual examination of the Medical Department at Yale College on the 11th inst.

Crinoline, immersed in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, will be entirely incombustible. The ammonia costs but a trifle.

A new public hall, to seat twenty-five hundred persons, is to be erected in New-Haven by Mr. Samuel Peck.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health, economy and convenience should constitute the chief features of a domestic medicine. HOLLOWAY'S remedies restore health by their immediate influence on disease. They are the cheapest offered to the public, and convenient in all cases of accident.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. C. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 21.

$3,000	U. S. 5s 1865	99⅞	100	Reading Railroad	37
2,000	do	99⅞	200	do b30	37
1,000	U. S. 5s 1874	100⅞	600	do	36⅞
3,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	86	100	do	36¾
11,000	do	86⅛	50	Mich. Central R.	36⅞
2,000	Virginia St. 6s.	91	305	do	37
10,000	Ohio St. 6s 1860	99⅛	150	do b30	37
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	94	200	do b60	37
7,000	Missouri 6's	79⅛	60	Mich. S.&N.I.G.S.	15
1,000	Br'k C'ty W.L'n	100	50	M.S.&N. Ia. R.	6
1,000	do	99⅞	150	Panama Railroad	129⅛
1,000	Mch.C R. 8 ₽ Ct.		50	do s60	129¼
	Im.S.F. Cn. Bs.	89⅞	195	do	129⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	85⅛	500	Illinois Cen. R.	56
35	Bank of Commerce	96⅛	50	do s15	56
20	Merchants's Bank	105	200	do b10	56
13	Del. & H. CanalCo.	93	100	do b60	56
100	Pac. M. S. Co. s60	77¼	600	Galena & Chi'go R.	63
100	do	77½	50	do s30	63
50	do b60	78	100	do b10	63
1100	N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅞	100	do b4	63
16	do	74	50	do b30	63⅛
200	do s30	73¾	50	do b7	63
200	do s60	73⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	63⅛
50	do b12	73⅞	350	do c	62⅞
100	do snw	73¾	200	do b10	63
1450	do	73¾	100	do s60	62⅞
300	Hudson River R.	41⅛	100	do b60	63¼
200	do s60	41	100	do b30	63⅛
200	Cle. & Toledo R. b60	20	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	3
300	do	19¾	50	Mt. Vernon R.	25

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	79¾	260	N. Y. Cent. R.	73⅞
7,000	Tennessee 6s '90.	86⅛	100	do b30	73⅞
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.B	85	100	do b60	73⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	63⅛
5,000	do s60	86	12	do	63¼
20	Bank of Commerce.	96⅛	100	do s10	63⅛
100	Pacific M.S. Co. b30	78	100	do b30	63¼
100	Panama R.	129¼	100	Reading R. s10	36⅛
100	do b30	129¼	200	do b60	37
100	do s60	129¼	250	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	62¾
300	do b60	130	150	do	63

MONDAY, Jan. 23—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week falls short of the corresponding week last season in the Import entries nearly one-half. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $3,472,833, against $6,244,859 for the third week in January, 1858. At the same time, however, a large amount of Customs was paid in toward the close of the week, preliminary to the entry of several valuable cargoes of light goods, a good part of which does not appear in the present return. The Export clearances of the week are $1,494,899, against $687,260 same week last year. The Export of Specie is over $259,400, against $567,389 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $8,352,485, against $7,749,647 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $602,838, and the Foreign Export of Specie, will probably reduce the Bank return to be made up this afternoon to about eighteen millions—assuming that the interior exchanges of Gold by express are nearly equalized. The advance in Sight Checks on New-York at New-Orleans and other Southern points has, for the most part, arrested the transmission of Gold in that direction. The last Specie average stood $18,740,866. The Loan and Discount line will also probably be further reduced on the return of this afternoon, although the tendency is rather in the opposite direction with some of the large Banks, at present, judging from the increased freedom of temporary loans on the Street at the close of the week—6 ₽ cent. being accepted in some cases at Bank, and generally by private lenders on Saturday. In Discounts, also, the rates are further moderated outside of Bank from the terms of the previous week, and 7 ₽ cent. on 60 days, and 7½@8 ₽ cent. on 3@6 months' strictly prime indorsed bills are now quoted, and 8@10 ₽ cent. fair paper. The demand for Money during the week was good, but not pressing, for the payment of Custom Duties and the purchase of Foreign Exchange, while the supply on temporary loan to the Stock and Money Brokers was in advance of the employment which the present rather tame movement on the Stock Exchange affords. The Customs absorbed, altogether, $1,311,000, of which $249,000 was paid in with Treasury Bills of the denomination below 6 ₽ cent. The 6 ₽ cents have risen in the market from 99⅞ to 100½ ₽ cent., and the Government 5 ₽ cent. New Stock has recovered to 100⅞@100½ ₽ cent. The general appearance of the market for Money at the close of the week was one of comparative ease and quiet, although the non-organization of Congress continues to withhold from active employment about $4,000,000 in reserve in the Sub-Treasury, in Gold, for the payment of the Post-office scrip, overdue since the 30th of June last, while nearly as much more for the same service (already audited for the current fiscal year) must be paid out as soon as the proper authority is voted by Congress. While the delay in organizing the lower House thus operates severely and unjustly against the Post-office creditors, and the discussions in that body, preliminary to or pending the election of Speaker, are by no means in harmony with the Representative duty or the public quiet, they seem to have less influence, at present, on financial confidence than on the meeting of the two Houses early in December. The Foreign Exchanges have recovered to 109 ₽ cent. on London, standard bills, after selling heavily for the Cunarder of Wednesday last at 108¾@108⅞ ₽ cent. The rate on France has also recovered to f.5.18¾. The market quiet at the close of the week on a small business for the steamer which sailed on Saturday.

Having completed, some days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1859, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary, as for the Treasury year 1860, dating from 1st July last. The Import entries for the first six months of the Treasury year, to wit, from 1st July to 31st December, 1859, at the port of New-York, where 65 ₽ cent. of the Import business of the whole country is entered,

amounted to	$114,310,000
Add three weeks in January	12,346,924
Total since July 1	$126,656,924
To same date last year	102,443,908
Increase over 1859 this Treasury year	$24,213,016

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from the port of New-York, from 1st July to 31st December, ult., amounted

to	$36,371,000
Add three weeks in January	4,050,908
Total since Jan. 1	$40,421,908
Against same date, 1859	30,016,515
Increase to date this Treasury year	$10,405,393

The Export of Specie from New-York from 1st July to 31st December, ult., being first half of

Treasury Year 1860, amounted to	$36,528,000
Add three weeks in January	432,400
Total since July 1	$36,960,400
Against same date, 1859	15,517,458
Increase to date this Treasury Year	$21,442,942

The increase in the Cotton Export from the South, this season, to date, is 307,000 bales, equal to an Exchange of $15,350,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	100@100⅛
New-York Central	74⅛@73¾@74⅛@73¾@74
New-York and Erie	8⅛@8⅜
Reading	38@36⅞
Rock Island	62⅛@63⅜@63⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	15⅛@15⅛
Michigan Central	35⅛@37⅛@37
Toledo	19⅛@19⅛
Galena	61⅛@64@62⅞@63⅛
Illinois Central	57⅛@56
Panama	126¾@125⅛
Pacific Mail	74⅛@78⅛@77¼@77⅛
Missouris	79@79⅛@79⅛
Virginias	90⅞@91¼@91
Tennessees	84¾@86⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	85⅛@86⅛@86
Hudson River	42@40¾@41⅛
Harlem Preferred	32⅞@33
Delaware and Hudson	90⅞@93

A pretty general improvement was shown on the Stock Exchange dealings through the week past, as compared with the closing sales of the week before, although late on Friday and in the forenoon of Saturday the market manifested some weakness on the Railway Shares, from which it partially recovered at the close of the day. The leading speculation, as usual, was in New-York Central Shares, which, while influenced from day to day by the reports of Legislative interference, show no wider fluctuation than from 74½, the highest, to 73⅞, the lowest sales of the week, closing about 74 ₽ cent., against 74¼ the previous Saturday. This comparative steadiness of price on daily transactions which average 4,000@5,000 Shares is accounted for, in part, by a growing belief that the ultimate hostile action of the Legislature and Governor is extremely questionable, (as it would be extremely unreasonable, in point of public policy,) and partly by the anxiety of Street operators to move upon small differences either way. The unofficial announcement, by telegraph, of a Dividend of 3 ₽ cent. on the net business of the Galena Road for the whole year, 1859, appears to have affected the stock, for the moment rather favorably, though the rate is certainly a disappointment to some of the Eastern holders. Western orders to buy are said to have followed the declaration of the Dividend at Chicago. The detailed report of the year's business, which will probably be ready in pamphlet form in a few days, is expected to show a liberal reduction of the Funded Debt of the Company by the operations of the late contributions to the Sinking Fund, and in view of this fact it is probable that most of the *bona fide* holders of the Stock may rest satisfied with the present rate of income left for the capital. The other Western shares were 2 ₽ cent. better than the previous week on Michigan Central and Rock Island, but 1 ₽ cent. lower on Illinois Central. Toledo steady, and Michigan Guaranteed neglected. In the stocks nearer home, Reading is full 1 ₽ cent. weaker; Hudson fell off slightly on the accident of Thursday night, but scarcely to the extent anticipated; Harlem Preferred, quiet. In State Stocks there is an improvement, for the week, of 1½ ₽ cent. on Tennessees, while other descriptions are also a fraction firmer. In Railway mortgages the business is not important; the prices of the Erie Company having fallen off on the late mortgages 1@2 ₽ cent. The general market on Saturday left off steady, but without much speculative activity, Panama, Delaware and Hudson and Pacific Mail have gone up, it will be noticed, from 2 to 2½ ₽ cent., in sympathy with the improvement in the Money Market, the late temporary pressure having caused a decline in Panama and Delaware especially, not justified by their current position as dividend-earning stocks.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.	
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia & R. Railr'd	20,481	199,606	20,548	188,059
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	7,294	57,548	13,668	81,949
Scranton South	2,463	2,631	2,257	4,547
Scranton North	7,050	18,106	11,746	19,833
Shamokin Region	1,600	3,668	2,365	4,552
Total	39,488	281,559	50,573	299,040

The *Commercial* of Saturday says that the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada are about making overtures for the lease or purchase of a large part of the Michigan Southern Road, with a view to the use of a third rail to Detroit, leaving the Michigan Southern Company to operate exclusively the direct Goshen branch line from Toledo to Chicago. The same paper mentions a rumor that the Grand Trunk people are also seeking a controling connexion of their own from Montreal to this City, through Vermont to Albany and thence by the Harlem to New-York.

The following is the comparative British Government Revenue for the years 1859 and 1858, the total for the last year, £66,070,469 sterling, being the equivalent of about $330,000,000, a sum five-fold greater than the taxation, direct and indirect, required for the support of the Federal Government in this country, per annum, and at least three-fold greater than the sum total required for the annual support of our Federal and thirty-three State Governments combined. The income or property-tax of the past year was on a reduced scale for 1859, but of this the London *Times* says:

"The income-tax has fallen off during the year £1,514,082; but this can be very pleasantly accounted for by the taxpayers, for we have all been paying the reduced scale, and have that million and a half in our pockets. Unhappily, this is not to continue. The higher scale now rules, but the increase has only to a slight measure come into the public account."

BRITISH REVENUES FOR YEAR 1859.

	1859.	1858.
Customs	£24,824,579	£24,092,000
Excise	19,041,000	17,966,000
Stamps	7,976,981	7,996,343
Taxes	3,221,000	3,159,033
Property-tax	6,077,106	7,591,188
Post-office	3,255,000	3,075,000
Crown Lands	282,079	277,440
Miscellaneous	1,412,724	2,130,991
Totals	£66,070,469	£66,286,995

The principal or leading item of expenditure is twenty millions sterling for annual interest on the Funded Debt of the Kingdom.

The Colonial Debt of Canada now reaches £11,661,000 sterling, the equivalent of $58,000,000, a good part of this sum bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest, which it is now proposed to consolidate into a uniform 5 ₽ cent. Canadian Sterling Stock, at rates varying from 109½ to 113½ ₽ cent. valuation. This process, while adding £830,000 to the principal of the debt, would actually reduce the annual charge upon the Government bonds, accomplish the object of uniformity, and the refunding of certain stocks now payable in Colonial currency into Sterling Debt. To this last end, £2,800,000, or $14,000,000 new Canadian Stock in 5 ₽ cent. sterling bonds was to be awarded on 10th January by Messrs. BARINGS, and GLYNN, MILLS & Co. to pay off the following:

To pay up in full the Sinking Fund for the Imperial Guaranteed Loan, about	£700,000
To reimburse the Consolidated Revenue Fund for advances made in 1859, on account of redemption of debt	400,000
To redeem so much of the Feudal Tenure Fund	250,000
For public buildings at Ottawa	200,000
For redemption of remainder of 6 per cent. Currency Debt, both direct and indirect, about	1,250,000
Total	£2,800,000

The Manchester *Guardian*, Jan. 4, in a letter from London, says:

"No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed conversion of the public debt of Canada into a uniform consolidated 5 per cent. stock will prove successful, and that the new issue of £2,800,000 now offered at 97½, will be fully subscribed. All the applications are to be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 10th inst."

A circular from the New-York Board of Management for the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company states that

The cash paid-up capital amounts to	$943,510
Surplus Funds	1,077,980
Life Funds	2,978,710
Fire Reinsurance Fund	779,970
Total	$5,780,170

—Of which more than $800,000 is held in this country.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

Exchanges.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Sight exchange on New-York easier, ranging from 1¾ to 2 ₽ cent. for currency, and 2¼ ₽ cent. for Missouri funds; ½ ₽ cent. for Gold, and 3 ₽ cent. for Illinois and Wisconsin funds.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 20.

Exchange on London, 7½ ₽ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜ ₽ cent. discount.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 20.

Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Commerce of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Exports of 1859	$16,007,650
Imports of 1859	732,026

Commerce of Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 20.

Exports of the week, $1,428,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 20.

COTTON buoyant, at an advance of ⅛c., owing to favorable advices from Europe. Sales, to-day, 15,000 bales Middling, at 11c.@11⅛c. The market is entirely swept. Sales of the week, 95,000 bales—the largest amount recorded for a single week. Receipts of the week, 67,000, against 76,000 last year. Exports of the week, 81,000. Total exports for the season, 877,000. Receipts of this port ahead of last year, 231,000; ditto at all Southern ports, 405,000. Stock in port, 512,000 bales, against 460,000 last year. SUGAR dull, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. Fair to fully fair, 6⅜c.@7⅛c. MOLASSES, 40⅜c.@41c. FLOUR dull, at $5 87@$6. CORN steady, at 71⅛c.@75c. PORK—Old Western Mess, $17; new ditto, $18. LARD, in bbls., 10⅜c. WHISKY, 22c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR generally unchanged, at $5 30@$5 40. WHEAT firm. WHISKY 21⅛c.@21⅜c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess Pork $17. Bulk Meat held at 6⅛c.@8⅛c. Lard 9⅜c. Bacon 7⅛c.@9⅛c.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 20.

COTTON sales to-day, 6,000 bales, at 10⅞c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 50,000 bales, the largest sale on record. Receipts last week, 36,000 bales, against 35,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 99,500. Stock in port, 244,500 bales. FREIGHT of Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.@½d.; and to Havre, 1 1-16c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 37½@$5 50 for Howard-street. WHEAT firm at the advance; white $1 30@$1 50, red $1 30. CORN dull; white 65c.@70c., yellow 70c.@71c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 21.

BREADSTUFFS generally very dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, 76c. OATS declined 1c. WHISKY active, at 24c.@25c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 21.

COTTON firm; sales to-day, 6,000 bales; Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 21.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 2,500 bales; Middling, 10⅞c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 21.

The COTTON market has an advancing tendency; sales to-day, 1,900 bales.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.............3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
John Bell	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manches'r	Feb. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
America	Feb. 8	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 4	Liverpool	New-York
John Bell	Jan. 4	Glasgow	New-York
Africa	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
City of Manchester	Jan. 11	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	Jan. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
North American	Jan. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	Jan. 28	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Wa'hingt'n	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Arago	Feb. 7	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
De Soto	Jan. 27	New-York	Ha.&N.O.
Quaker City	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Feb. 6	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Bremen and Southampton—Richard J. Boiken and lady, New-York; Margareth Lenk, three children and servant, Charles Lenk, all of Toledo, Ohio; Dr. T. H. Wingfield, Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Thekla Borberg, St. Louis; Geo. Lechla, New-York; F. Biard, Paris; Dr. P. Jegou, New-Orleans; John Stoer, lady and child, London; Ernest de Poorter, Levin de Poorter, both of Belgium; G. Durig, Buffalo; Henry Solaro, P. Debanne, Pet. Reng, John Thompson, Henry Holthausen, all of Calif.; Dr. J. Thompson, Edinburg; Adolphe Luhrs, John Jordan, and Chas. E. Reutter, of New-York; Mrs. Emma Johnson, Cincinnati; Martin Kohrs, St. Louis; Leo E. Adams, Kentucky; Miss E. Bishop, England; Patrick McDermott and lady, Dublin; Capt. S. Magaw, lady and two children; Mrs. Ellen M. Reynolds, Baltimore; Dr. C. Heiland, Bremen; Aug. Rammelkamp, Matanzas, Cuba; A. Johnson, Charles Weisshaar, New-York; Charles Hines, Boston—and 60 in the steerage; total 104. About $75,000 in specie.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool—Rev. J. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Norgensen and child, Prof. Franks and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, John Bevan and lady, Miss Ellen Bevan, Geo. Starr and lady, Mrs. McKay, James Scott, John Heartley, R. Stayner and son, Walter W. Law, Mrs. Matheson, S. Smith, M. S. Hewett, John Hamilton, H. Champenios, H. Bird, A. Leland, Mr. Rumford, Mr. Cresswick, Alex. Verrart, C. Schiedmayer, Mr. Ballentine, Mr. Young, Jas. Thomson, W. Elliott Crofts, Thomas Proctet, Rev. O. B. Bidwell, and 109 in the steerage.

In ship Jacob Bell, from Foo Chow—W. C. Massett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets .... 5 06 | Moon sets 6 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 13 | Gov. Island. 9 02 | Hell Gate... 10 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Watson, Norfolk, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhouse, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mount Vernon, Smith, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Patapsco, Layfield, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Andover, Keeney, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Genoa, Street, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Liverpool, Kearney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Mandarin, Parrott, Hong Kong, Goodhue & Co.

Barks Flying Cloud, Speed, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Jas. Cook, Blanchard, Cardenas, Nesmith & Sons; Young Greek, Taylor, Valparaiso, Wm. Bartlett; J. Benson, Gorden, Wilmington, ——; Borgund, Olswig, Smyrna, G. M. Braggiotti; Lotus, Brown, Rotterdam.

Brigs Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Eaglet, Terry, Rio Janeiro, ——; Avosetta, Tuzo, Turk's Island, McCall & Frith; C. W. Ring, Corbett, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Black Swan, Podger, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce.

Schooners G. B. Smith, Cranmer, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. C. Homer, Homer, Savannah, R. P. Buck & Co.; C. Matthews, Warren, Searsport, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. M. Taylor, Rue, Washington, R. M. Blackwell; M. L. Davis, Robinson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Rebecca, Paterson, Petersburgh, James Hunter & Co.; Triumph, Lucy, St. Thomas, H. Underwood; J. W. Rumsey, Taylor, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; A. J. De Rosset, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; J. B. Myer, Cobb, Aspinwall, Post & Small; May, Hobart, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Kate, Stuart, Mather, Savannah, W. B. Scranton; S. B. Buckley, Buckley, New-Haven, master; Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; S. T. King, Clindhim, Jacksonville, ——.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, New-London, master; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, Palermo Dec. 6, and Gibraltar 16, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed on the Straits, Dec. 10, barks Fortune and Sardinia, from Palermo for New-York; Powhatan, from do. for Philadelphia. Brigs E. Hill and Lycurgus, from do. for New-York.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Granada 14 ds., with cocoa and molasses to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with schr. Crystal Palace, for St. Kitts.

Bark Saml. Moxley, Jr., Holm, St. Mark's 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Brooking, (Br., of London,) Ropes, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to Gillespie, Dean & Co. Experienced heavy weather since passing Hatteras.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of Machias,) Allen, Curacoa 5th inst., with salt to F. Talbot & Co. The bark Eagle, Baker, for New-York, would sail about the 8th.

Brig Wappo, (of Lincolnville,) Carver, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 18th inst., was in co. with ship Monarch of the Seas, of New-York.

Brig Wandering Wave, Groan, Baltimore 2 ds., with flour, &c., to master.

Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Matanzas Jan. 11, with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall Jan. 3, with hides and logwood to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Gen. Hersey, (of Bangor,) Sprague, Bonaire Dec. 24, via Inagua 17 ds., with salt to Kolff & Persohn—vessel to R. B. Buck & Co. Has had heavy weather N. of Hatteras, split sails, sprung foretopmast and jibboom, &c. Jan. 14, lat. 32 03, lon. 75 50, passed a dismasted vessel, apparently full of water; it being night and blowing heavy, with thick weather, could not lay by her.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Wilmington N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Montell & Barstow. Sld. in co. with brig Warren, for Boston. 20th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing N. N. W. 50 miles, passed ship Island Queen, of Camden, N. S., strg. N. N. W.

Schr. Red Eagle, Brown, Vera Cruz Dec. 27, via Key West Jan. 12, with old cannon, &c., to J. C. Jewett & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Smith, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and rice to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. Indus, Hinckley, Vienna, Del., with corn for Providence.

Schr. New-Jersey, Finniman, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Towell.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Williams, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Newcastle, Del., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Squires, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. E. C. Felter, (3-masted,) Arnold, Charleston, S. C., 3 ds., with cotton to W. B. Scranton.

Schr. Fellow Craft, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Lane, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. George W. Glover, Thomas, Norfolk, with corn for Camden, Me.

Schr. Rocky Hill, Small, Bridgeport 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Tantamount, Davis, Calais, via New-Haven.

WIND—During day, W. S. W.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 22.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br. screw,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Has experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. 8th inst., lat. 51 16, lon. 20 03, passed a large screw steamer with two funnels, bound E., supposed to be one of the Canadian line. 15th, lat. 47 68, lon. 46 10, passed a large iceberg. 18th, lat. 43 03, lon. 59 30, spoke bark John Bunyan, from Glasgow for New-York, 48 ds. out. 20th, lat. 40 30, lon. 68 56, passed a screw steamer, bound E.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to J. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Mazeppa, (of Bath,) Weeks, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. and 181 passengers to Wm. Whitlock. Has experienced heavy westerly gales most of the time. Dec. 29, while lying to under close-reefed maintopsail, saw a wreck to leeward; set close-reefed foretopsail and ran down to it; it appeared to be a Br. bark, with fore and mizzen masts gone; no person on board. Jan. 11, lat. 42 56, lon. 30, signalized an Am. clipper ship strg. E., showing a private signal of red, blue and white, and yellow letters E. B. in it.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse and 200 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Dec. 15, lat. 47 15, lon. 17 50, signalized ship Mazeppa, Weeks, from Havre for New-York. Dec. 20, lat. 43 20, lon. 32 30, was boarded by a boat from Br. ship North, from India for London, with troops. The I. W. has had five deaths and one birth on the passage.

Ship Jacob Bell, Low, Foo Chow, via Whampoa, Oct. 13—passed Anjier Nov. 9, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 11, and crossed the line Jan. 3, with teas and cassia to A. A. Low & Bros. Through the China Sea experienced calms and heavy squalls.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Jan. 14, lat. 24 26, lon. 81 29, saw brig Princeton, of Brooklyn, Wells, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York. Same day saw a light bark, painted black, bound S. The G. B. had light winds up to Cape Florida; since then had strong S. W. and N. W. winds.

Brig Marie and Johanna, (Dutch,) Twanenburg, Amsterdam 73 ds., with mdse. to Funke & Meinke.

Schr. Orvetta, Smith, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Fredericksburgh 2 ds., with corn to W. H. Newman.

Schr. C. M. Neal, Godfrey, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Stoell & Clark.

Schr. Jamestown, Cole, Petersburgh 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Carrie Hues, Flinn, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. T. H. Tull, Cooper, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to Gray & Giassell.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Andrews, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Breeze, Dyer, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. George Bartol, Fox, York River 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Willow Harp, Rayner, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. E. T. Rayner, Rayner, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) for Bremen; Columbia, for Charleston; Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Richmond; Mount Vernon, for Baltimore. Steamers Patapsco, for Portland; Potomac for Norfolk. Ships Liverpool, for London; Volga, for Mobile; Union, for New-Orleans. Bark Endine, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Gazelle, of New-Haven, (previously reported ashore on Far Rockaway,) was last evening, (21st,) at high water, floated off, after discharging deck-load of horses and mules, and arrived Sunday morning at the City in tow of steamtug Achilles. She now lies at Ford's Dock, Brooklyn, with a steam-pump on board, which keeps her free. Her cargo, which consists of provisions, is badly damaged.

By Telegraph.

FORT HAMILTON, Jan. 22, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light S.; weather hazy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—Arr. steamer Kensington, from Boston; ship Island Queen, for New-Orleans; barks Jos. Maxwell, from Porto Cabello; Irna, from Maracaibo; schrs. Coast Pilot, from Pernambuco. Below, a ship, supposed the Saranak, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, Jan. 21—Arr. steamer P. Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia; ships Squantum, Miller, Calcutta; Mary Glover, Chase, New-Orleans; barks Young Turk, Crowell, Malaga; Medora, Wells, Laguna; Itaska, Rich, Sierra Leone; brigs Northern Belle, Paine, Cape Haytien; St. Catherine, from Gambier for Salem; schr. Emma Amelia, Harding, Savannah.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

Dec. 24, arr. ships Mary Robinson, McCleave, 143 ds. from New-York; Franklin, Freeman, 155 ds. from Bristol, Eng.; 3d, Rubens, (Fr.,) Harander, 170 ds. from Bordeaux.

Spoken, &c.

Concordia—Oldg. brig, strg. E., exchanged signals with, Jan. 14, lat. 31 10, lon. 70 10.

Josephine—brig, of Baltimore, was passed, strg. S., 12th inst., lat. 27 05, lon. 67 55.

Jeremiah Leaming—schr., of and from New-York for Mobile, Jan. 16, lat. 36 27, lon. 75 02.

John Payson—bark, from Columbo for Philadelphia, Jan. 17, lat. 33 30 S., lon. 71 11 W.

Kines—ship, was signalized, strg. S., Jan. 1, lat. 3 28 S., lon. 26 53 W.

Monterey—ship, was passed, strg. W. S. W., Nov. 17, lat. 17 58 S., lon. 76 48.

Milton—bark, strg. E. N. E., was seen, Jan. 15, lat. 34, lon. 73 20.

Mercury—ship, hence for Havre, was signalized, Dec. 14, lat. 48 40, lon. 16 10.

Stephen G. Bass—brig, of Baltimore, Winchester, from Aspinwall for Baltimore, all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Key West, Jan. 12, ship Samuel Lawrence, in distress, having been on the reef, and leaking badly; brig T. H. Rowland, in distress, having been on Florida Reef, and would have to discharge; schr. Florence, for New-York soon; July, Smith, waiting freight; L. Hopkins, for New-York in a few days.

At Bonaire, Dec. 24, schr. Hampden Belle, Alexander, for Mobile Dec. 28.

At Vera Cruz, Dec. 27, bark Flash, hence, waiting freight; schr. Helen, of Boston, for Minititlan next day.

At Granada, Jan. 6, schr. Warren A. Griffin, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 10, schr. Orianna, for New-York, unc.